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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RYAL

King meets ix pilgrim elegations

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received members of six pilgrim delegations who came to thank him for Saudi Arabia's excellent preparations for this year's Hajj.

The meetings were also attended by Crown Prince Fahd and Special Adviser Dr. Rashad Ibrahim.

The King also Sunday sent cables to an Iranian leader thanking him for his congratulations on the success of the pilgrimage.

Delegations from Lebanon, Tunisia, Serbia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Malaysia were greeted by the King at the Royal Palace.

The Lebanese mission was led by former member of parliament Adnan Al-Hakim and accompanied by Lebanese Ambassador Faraj Al-Hassan.

The Tunisian delegation, led by Chief Judge Al-Hashemi Haider, and accompanied by Tunisian Ambassador Zaim Bousnina.

An Algerian mission headed by Muhammad Al-Ma'moun Al-Khatemi, and accompanied by Ambassador Mahmoud Mustafa, also received by the King.

The Indonesian delegation was led by permanent Majority Leader Amir Burtu and accompanied by Ambassador Muhammad di Tayeb.

The Pakistani delegation, accompanied by Ambassador Maj. Gen. Fazal Muqeen, was led by Minister of Interior, Pilgrimage and Endowments Muhammad Haroun.

And the Malaysian mission was led by Minister of Religious Affairs, Hajj and Ummah Dato Hassan bin Nasser and accompanied by Malaysian Ambassador Dato Sri Haji Kamaruddin bin Haji Datin Sri.

The King also sent a cable to a senior Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Abdollah irazi, thanking him for his congratulations on the occasion of the Eid-al-Adha.

The Ayatollah was the most senior Iranian leader to attend this year's pilgrimage.

King Khaled in the cable said he prayed to God to bestow glory and prosperity on the world Islamic community and to help everyone serve his religion and the cause of justice.

The King also received a cable from Berna Lahdi Jado, head of the pilgrimage delegation from Chad, who thanked him for the warm welcome, hospitality and facilities extended to the pilgrims from Chad.



LEBANESE PILGRIMS: King Khaled Sunday receives leaders of the Lebanese pilgrim mission.

Over PLO comments Begin censures Burg

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin Sunday rebuffed a cabinet colleague for suggesting that Israel might one day establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Cabinet sources said that during Sunday's regular meeting, members had complained about remarks by Interior Minister Yosef Burg who said he believed Israel could negotiate with the PLO if that body changed its basic attitudes towards the Jewish state.

The sources said Begin called on cabinet ministers to stand by Israel's official pledge never to negotiate with the PLO.

Burg said after returning last week from negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in London: "If the PLO were to drop the clause in its charter which calls for the destruction of

Israel and stop its terror activity for two or three years, then I will believe that there is a change, and a change calls for another change."

"Then the PLO will not be the same PLO and in two to three years I personally think Israel could certainly talk to them," said Burg, leader of the Religious Party and usually noted for his hardline views on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Burg's remarks surprised political observers here. Israeli governments have for years ruled out the possibility of talks with the PLO.

The statement bore special significance coming from Burg whose party has been the champion of the idea that Jews have a divine right over the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan.

'Within 90 days'

Young sees Israel-PLO talks

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP) — Former U.S. United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young has predicted that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization would begin talks within 90 days, bombing of South Lebanon will end and the Palestinians will recognize Israel's right to exist.

With this will come peace in the Middle East, Young told a large audience at the Rev. Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH headquarters here Saturday.

The former U.N. diplomat said that if his predictions proved true, much of the credit would go to Jackson for his controversial visit to the Middle East in September to make overtures to the PLO.

"I base my predictions on my instincts, reports of rifts in the area, and domestic

trends," he said. Young, who resigned as envoy at the U.N. earlier this year over an "unauthorized" meeting with the PLO's observer there, said he had no special information to lead him to his predictions.

"But when I did have it, my instincts were the most reliable. I would not be surprised if talks at some level between Israel and Palestine are now in progress. There can be no progress for Israelis and Americans unless Palestinians are included," he said.

Recognition of Palestinian rights and of Israel's security needs are necessities in any settlement, he added.

"The sympathy with Israel because of Palestinian 'terrorists' is now shifting. The bombing in Lebanon has more than anything else stirred up Americans," he said.

After handshake Arafat hopes Brzezinski stays in post

LISBON, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat, winding up a two-day visit at an Arab and Palestinian conference here Saturday said he and U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski spoke together briefly at reception in Algiers earlier in the week.

The PLO leader was speaking at a press conference after meeting with top Portuguese officials and addressing the opening session of the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and Palestine.

Both Arafat and Brzezinski were in Algeria for celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Algeria's revolution against France. The two were also at the same hotel.

"We were guests. He (Brzezinski) entered, among other people. He spoke to me kindly and I said, 'I hope you won't lose your job like Andrew Young,'" Arafat said when asked on the meeting in the Algerian capital last Wednesday.

On Friday the PLO head, a 50-year-old engineer, met with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo and was given a lunch by Foreign Minister Joao Freitas Cruz. Pintasilgo and Communist Party leaders Mario Soares and Alvaro Cunhill visited Arafat at his hotel suite earlier in the day.

In his speech at the conference's opening, Arafat characterized the situation in the Middle East as explosive and warned that international efforts to bring the PLO into negotiations must be made.

The conference's 600 delegates, from 80 countries, began group discussions of Israeli policy in occupied Arab lands.

In the interview with the Portuguese Communist daily *O Diario*, Arafat said all alliances outside the non-aligned movement, of which the PLO is a full member, were doomed to failure, including the pact between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Sadat.

The interview, reported by the Central Treaty Organization) pact after the great Iranian revolution which deposed the Shah, Arafat said. "Sadat is another Shah and he will end up the same way."

Speaking at a rally organized by the conference in Lisbon's sports pavilion early Sunday, Arafat thanked the Portuguese people for their support. He praised Portugal for promoting self-determination in Africa after the 1974 revolution which ended half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

In his interview with *O Diario*, Arafat also said the PLO was engaged in a powerful diplomatic offensive which was beginning to produce results.

Tehran protestors hold U.S. hostages for Shah's return

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R) — The State Department confirmed Sunday that the U.S. embassy in Tehran had been occupied by demonstrators, but said there was no indication that any staff were injured.

A spokesman for the department said: "We are in touch with Iranian authorities... We have no further comment at this moment." But inside the State Department, office lights were visible early in the morning as a special task force of Middle East experts was set up to deal with the situation.

The task force was headed by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, a top official in Middle East affairs.

In Tehran, the demonstrators demanded that the former Shah be sent back from the United States. They said they had taken 100 persons hostage, including a large number of Americans. But the official Pars news agency said the hostages taken were 33 men and five women and said they were all Americans.

Witnesses said a number of people who invaded the embassy grounds were heavily armed although there were no reports of clashes. They said several U.S. marines were taken hostage after throwing tear gas canisters at the crowd.

Iranian staff, released one by one by the students, said the Americans were being held blindfolded in the cellar of the main embassy building. A student statement read over loudspeakers set up in the embassy compound said the students had so far avoided violence and did not intend to harm the hostages.

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Western diplomats said that U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, who heads the American mission here, was not in the embassy at the time of Sunday's attack.

Diplomat said abducted

Iraq hits raid on Tehran office

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (AP) — Iraq has lodged a strong protest with Iran over what the official Baghdad radio described Sunday as a premeditated attack on the Iraqi embassy in Tehran and the abduction of an Iraqi diplomat.

The government of President Saddam Hussein, also denounced "the attack on our consulate" at the city of Mohammara in eastern Iran.

"A clique calling itself the revolutionary guard attacked the embassy and the consulate, broke windows and took one (Iraqi) diplomat along with three others to an unknown

place," the radio charged.

Quoting a foreign ministry official, the broadcast demanded an "immediate halt to this harassment which can only strain relations."

It said the attacks and abductions took place Saturday morning. The radio did not mention the identity of the three consulate employees who it said were taken away along with the diplomat by the Iranian raiders.

The foreign ministry in Baghdad summoned the Iranian ambassador and handed him the protest, the radio added.

CIA report says

Don't blame Soviets for disruption of oil

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Don't blame the Soviet Union for oil-export disruptions in Iran and elsewhere around the world, CIA analysts have told U.S. Congress. The Soviets themselves would suffer in the long run, from such disruptions, the analysts said.

"Any disruption would increase the price they would have to pay," a House intelligence subcommittee was told by Maurice Ernst, director of the Central Intelligence Agency's office of economic research.

He made his comments in a closed-door meeting Oct. 17, and a transcript of most of the proceedings was released Sunday by Rep. Les Aspin, Democrat-Wisconsin.

Ernst told the subcommittee that Soviet oil production likely would "peak this year or next" and then start declining. And he added, "the Soviets are faced with a labor problem, a productivity problem and an energy problem, at the same time."

In such a situation, he said, it is unlikely Soviet leaders would encourage disruption of oil production in any of the oil producing and exporting countries — or encourage anything else that would raise prices — since that "would make their problem worse."

More likely, Ernst said, OPEC "increases in price result primarily from a limitation in production" by nations deciding that their own best interest calls for "stretching out their reserves over long periods."

The most significant recent export disruption came last year when the Shah of Iran was overthrown.

The CIA analysts said that was not the Soviet's doing. "I don't think the Khomeini government in any way was a result of Soviet action," said John Eckland, chief of the CIA's petroleum supply analysis center.

Challenged on that point by Rep. John Ashbrook, Republican-Ohio, Eckland replied, "The Soviets have been the biggest losers in the short term from the cutoff of energy in Iran."

"Some 10 million Soviets were living in cold in the south Caucasus last winter because they couldn't have natural gas because of the upheaval," he said. "They are still only getting half the deliveries that were under the long term contract to them from Iran."

Ernst met open skepticism from Ashbrook when he said, "so far the Soviets simply do not have the control over the oil-producing countries that would enable them to reduce or to affect the oil supplies, even if they wanted to."

He acknowledged that the future Soviet role concerning "the political stabilities of the countries in that area... is something you have to worry about."

Earthquake kills 18 in West Java
JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (R) — Shock waves from an undersea earthquake killed at least 18 persons in west Java and local officials said Sunday the death toll was likely to rise.

Food and medical supplies have been rushed to shattered villages

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STARVATION: Sick and hungry children of the village of Egn in East Timor photographed by an Australian newsman who claimed 100,000 persons have died there since 1975 either as direct casualties of the fighting or from starvation.

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7% higher than 1978

Pakistanis remit \$1.5b

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Pakistanis working abroad have sent more than \$1.5 billion home so far this year, already exceeding the \$1.4 billion remitted in 1978, the *Pakistan Times* reported Sunday.

The figure was more than seven per cent higher than that recorded last year, with two more months to go before the year is out.

The newspaper said that 80 per cent of the money comes from Pakistanis working in Saudi Arabia and Gulf states, and the remaining 20 per cent comes from those working in Europe, particularly Britain.

It said that remittances by Pakistanis working abroad had doubled over the past five years. Pay sent home by the workers is an important source of foreign exchange for Pakistan.

Minister thanks Khaled for help over Pilgrimage

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie has sent King Khaled a cable thanking him for his support for the management of the Pilgrimage.

He said that this year people had made the Pilgrimage without difficulty and in comfort through the grace of God and the efforts of the authorities carrying out the King's instructions for the Pilgrimage.

Sheikh Abdul Wahab said that his ministry's endeavors had

resulted in a sharp decline in the differences between pilgrims and their *mutawifin* or guides.

He thanked King Khaled on behalf of his ministry, and said that Pilgrimage delegations he had met had asked him to inform the King of their gratitude and appreciation.

Sheikh Abdul Wahab sent a similar cable to Crown Prince Fahd. He also told him of the thanks given by Pilgrimage delegations.

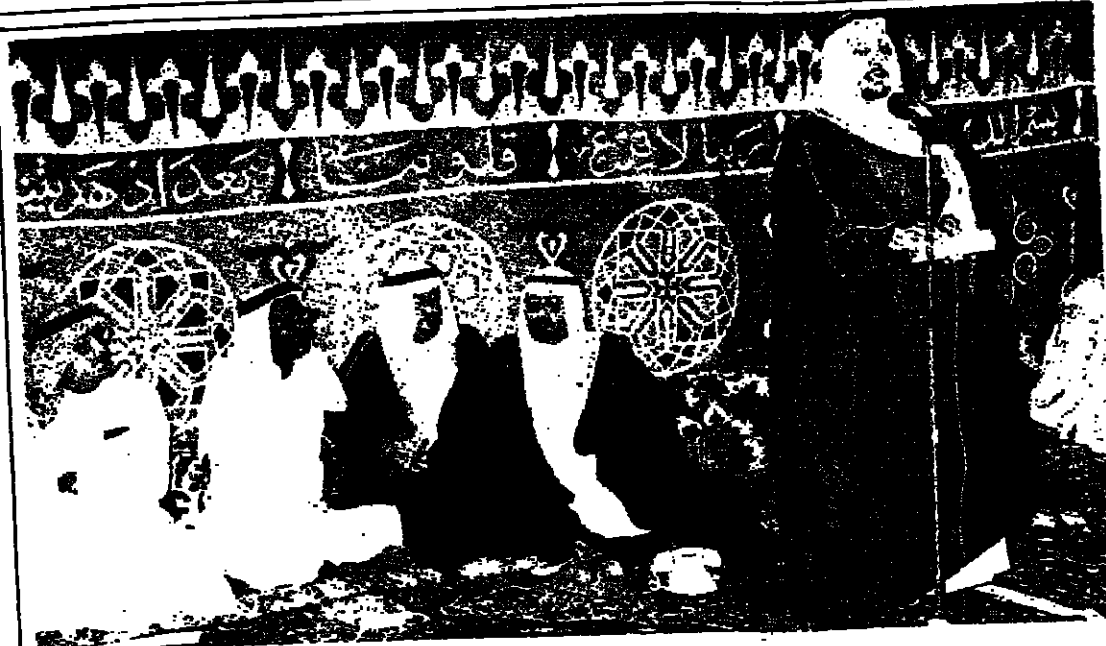
Saturday, Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmad thanked the men of the Public Security who helped this year's Pilgrimage, under the command of Gen. Fayez Al-Awfi.

In a statement broadcast over Public Security communications channels, Prince Ahmad said that everyone had praised the success of this year's operations. The efforts of Public Security men had provided an excellent atmosphere of security for the Pilgrimage, and had made the duty of pilgrims much easier.

He wished them success in their duties.

Awfi sent a cable in reply to Prince Ahmad, expressing his pleasure at the prince's appreciation and saying that the success of the Pilgrimage had been a result of those in authority cooperating tirelessly and with great unselfishness.

Universities, schools and government departments get back to work Tuesday after the Pilgrimage and the Eid Al-Adha holiday, as ordered by the Council of Ministers and the Public Personnel Bureau. Banks open Monday.



RECEPTION: Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani is host at a reception for foreign press, radio and television teams covering the Pilgrimage. On the left, he addresses the gathering, and on the right listens to a speech by one of the guests.

Better milk yields found

Texans sell Kingdom Jerseys

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 — Two Saudi Arabian farms have bought Jersey cattle from Texas ranches. One farm, Sanabel, bought 60 head last year to start a Jersey breed registration organization in the Kingdom. The farm is 40 miles outside Riyadh.

The cattle for Sanabel were selected for uniformity of marking and type by Ed Havran, the general manager of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club. Established in 1874, the club is the oldest purebred livestock breed association in the state.

Another Saudi Arabian dairy, the Haradh Agriculture and Animal Production Co., bought 90 Jersey cows and 95 Holsteins from Saudi Agricultural Enterprises Inc. One of the owners of SAE Inc. is Pearson Knolle, who has a separate dairy operation in Sandia, Texas.

Although Knolle only raises Jersey cattle in Sandia, he sent both Jersey and Holstein cattle to Haradh. Holsteins have been used longer in Saudi Arabia than other breeds.

However, the Jersey is better adapted to the hot climate. Holsteins come from colder climates, and do not generally do well where it is hot, says Mrs. Knolle.

Although in normal conditions Jersey cows yield less milk than Holsteins, they do it on less feed.

Jersey milk has more nutrients and less water content than Holstein milk. The Jerseys are doing three times as well as the Holsteins in the Kingdom, she says.

Because of the high price of cattle in the United States the Knolles are looking in Europe for more cows to send to Haradh. They expect slowly to build up the herd to about 2,500 head.

It was meanwhile reported in Jeddah that a South Korean farm expert has successfully carried out experiments on growing vegetables in the Kingdom's deserts.

The Korean, Kim Yung, who conducted his experiment at Mansourah near Riyadh, carried out extensive studies on the Kingdom's soil before coming here.

During his experiments, he said, he found that the soil in Saudi Arabian deserts differed from that in other deserts, since underground water lay very close to the surface. He used the chicken manure as fertilizer.

Yung encountered some problems of the enormous variation in temperatures between night and day, but he was able to control temperatures according to the needs of his farms, he said.

Another difficulty he faced was that of pollination, due to the absence of such insects as butterflies or bees in the desert. He tried to transfer the pollen through a very soft brush, similar to that used by artists, and the experiment proved a success, he said.



SEMINAR: Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie chairs seminar that gathered prominent pilgrims to discuss the plight of Jerusalem.

As town prepares for King SR 286m set for Yanbu compensation

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — Over SR 286.5 million has been set aside as compensation for expropriation of property for development in Yanbu.

It was reported Sunday that the town's projects for the Third Five-year Plan have been submitted to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs for approval.

The plan consists of the establishment of several public facilities as well as the immediate improvement of roads.

Meanwhile, the town's main streets are being decorated with triumphal arches and other ornamentation to welcome King Khaled for the unveiling of the memorial plaque at the planned industrial complex in two weeks.

It was also reported that the 150-kilometer Yanbu to Umlaj road is to be opened in the near future.

In Umlaj itself, a local firm is to undertake the asphalt and illumination of a number of roads.

Mayer Zarea Muhammad Salma was quoted Sunday saying the unnamed firm had been awarded a contract for the beginning from the Yanbu entry point to the end of Wadi Umlaj road; King Abdul Aziz Road; Yarmuk Road and Haradh Road.

The mayor added that his projects include the asphalt and lighting of roads, and trees, construction of water distribution networks, parking areas, promenades and sewage systems.



SEMINAR: Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie chairs seminar that gathered prominent pilgrims to discuss the plight of Jerusalem.

WEATHER

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Mecca	36	26	Jizan	34	26
Jeddah	33	23	Wajh	29	22
Riyadh	34	18	Turaif	23	11
Dhahran	35	22	Arar	23	14
Medina	33	19	Sulayyel	33	13
Taif	29	15	Abha	24	10

Chinese hospital staff start arriving in Hofuf

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — A total of 393 medical and technical staff are to arrive here from Taipei over the next three weeks to start work in the Kingdom's public hospitals.

The Nationalist Chinese embassy said in a statement Sunday that the first group, of 56 people, arrived Saturday to work in a clinic in Hofuf. It is led by Hsu Che-fu.

Chang Chih-kang, deputy director-general of the National Health Administration, gave a reception in Taipei for the doctors, nurses and administrative

officials. Members of the Chinese Medical Service Mission to work at Saudi Arabian clinics were selected from National Taiwan University Hospital and Taipei City Hospital.

Of the five new hospitals the Health Ministry is building, the Chinese will work in Hofuf and in Jeddah, Chang said.

China sent a mission to Saudi Arabia in January for a fact-finding visit, and a Chinese medical advisory group went to Saudi Arabia in May to work out details of the secondments.

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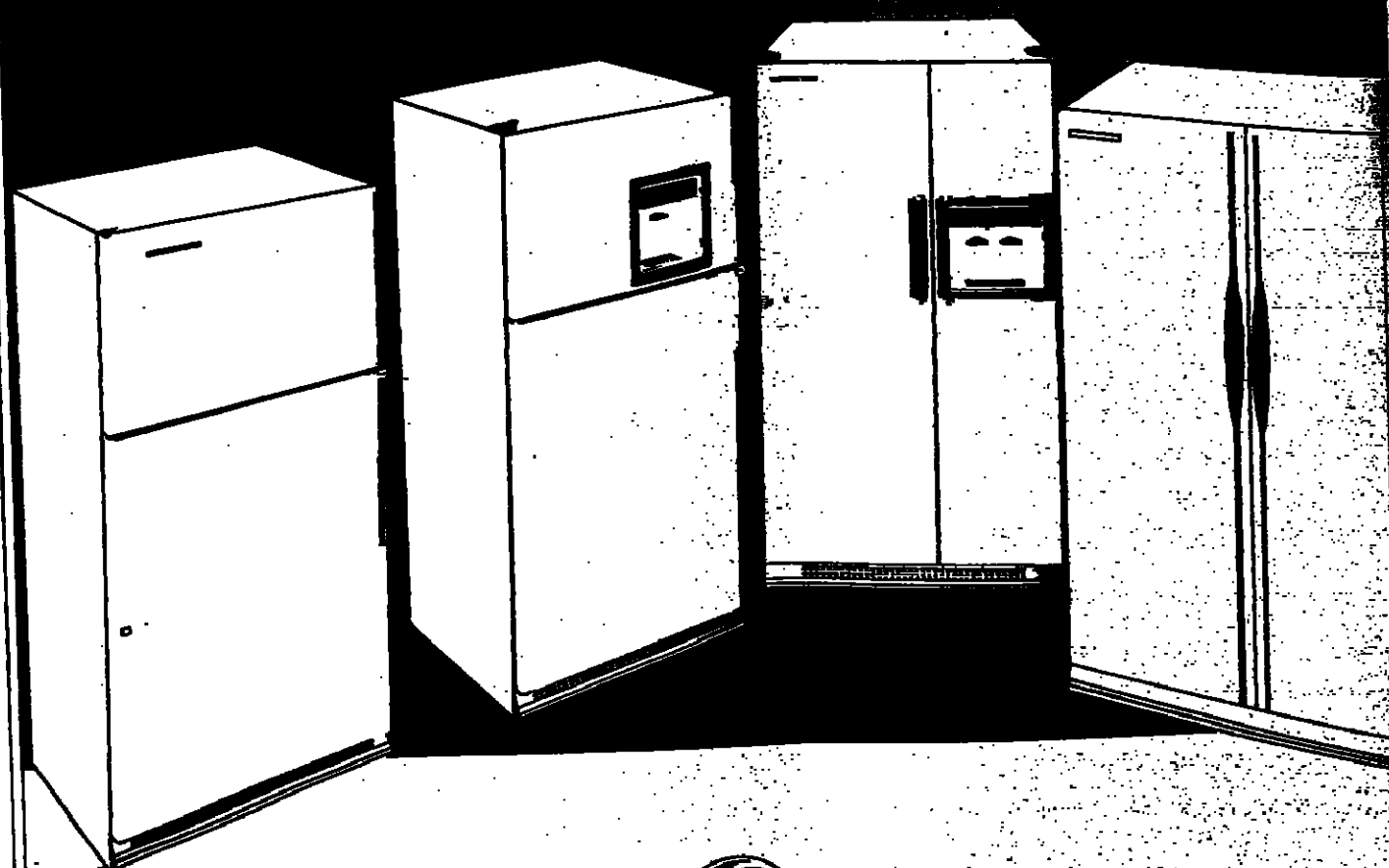
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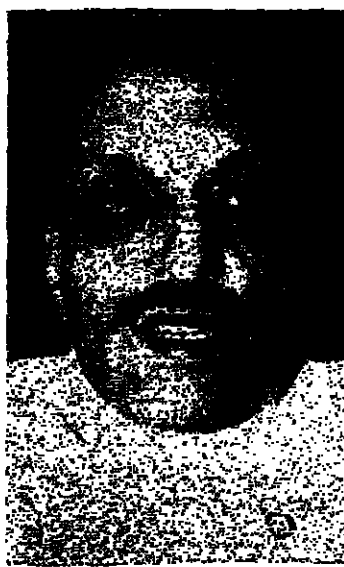
War with Morocco imminent, says Algerian envoy

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — An Algerian diplomat has warned that the Carter administration's decision to equip Moroccan forces will precipitate a shooting war with Algeria over the Western Sahara dispute, the newspaper *Al Qabas* reported Sunday.

"War between us and Morocco is imminent," the paper quoted Algeria's Ambassador to Kuwait, Abou Allam Balseyeh, as saying. He said that Morocco was becoming hostile "following its acquisition of new American weapons."

Algeria continues to support the Polisario guerrillas in their fight for independence of the disputed Sahara territory.

Balseyeh urged the Arab governments to exert "new efforts and bring the Polisario and Morocco to the negotiating table" with Algeria.



Gen. Zia Ul-Haq

Zia tightening grip in Pakistan

By Peter Woolas

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 4 (OFNS) — Pakistan remains outwardly calm despite the dramatic events of the past few weeks, which saw the intensification of the martial law regulations, the dissolving of all political parties, the indefinite postponement of elections and the introduction of press censorship.

There are plenty of volatile countries in the world where any one of these measures would have brought the masses on to the streets rioting and demonstrating, but not here. And there are probably two reasons: the swift move by Gen. Zia Ul-Haq's military regime in rounding up any potential troublemakers, notably leaders of the executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's People's Party, and several swift floggings of people found guilty of crimes under the martial law regulations.

Thus not only had those who might have organized trouble on the streets been put out of the way, but those who might have been tempted to take matters into their own hands have seen what happened to anyone who might have risked committing serious offenses.

Zia made it perfectly clear in his long awaited speech to the nation on Oct. 16 that the martial law authorities would not tolerate anything which went against Islamic ideology or threatened the integrity of the state.

He said that he was fed up with the antics of the political parties. They had made contradictory demands about conditions for holding the elections, and these were irreconcilable. He said he could see no stable government emerging if the elections went ahead, and therefore they were put off indefinitely.

It was clear from the word 'go' that Zia was determined at all costs to keep the People's Party — the largest — out of the race, and some other prominent ones like the National Democratic Party and the Pakistan National Alliance, as well.

Zia had to assert his authority in no uncertain manner. Obviously if there was going to be any trouble, it was most likely to come from the People's Party leaders and their supporters. Within hours of his announcement, Begum Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, were served with detention orders.

The next day Gen. Tikku Khan was held at Rawalpindi airport and taken to his home and all the provincial leaders of the party were either put under house arrest or jailed for a three-month period.

Mobile military courts were set up to hand out on-the-spot sentences, and several people were flogged in public for crimes such as hoarding essential commodities and trading on the black market. Press censorship began, some newspapers were banned and their offices and presses sealed. The editor of a newspaper still in business said: "Where do we go from here?"

How long will the present situation continue? That is anyone's guess, but there is a feeling that in a few months time Zia might find way of appointing some sort of national government, perhaps himself quit the army and devote his entire time to being president.

Afghan minister denies rift with Soviet Union

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (R) — Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Wali denied in an interview published Sunday that there were differences between his country and the Soviet Union.

"We have friendly, brotherly relations with the Soviet Union and they are being strengthened day by day," he told the United News of India. He also said Afghanistan sought good relations with the United States.

Middle Eastern, Asian and Western diplomats in Kabul have said discord between President Hafizullah Amin and Moscow could threaten Amin's six-week-old government.

A socialist diplomat said last month the Afghan government had demanded the recall of Soviet Ambassador Alexander Pusanov.

But Wali, who is deputy premier, said it was absolutely wrong to say there were differences between the two countries.

Wali said Afghanistan wanted good political relations with the U.S., but Washington "seems to be unwilling to assist us."

Wali said U.S. aid to Afghanistan

Ethiopia, Djibouti discuss Horn

LONDON, Nov. 4 (R) — Soviet-backed Ethiopia and neighboring Djibouti have held talks on matters of common interest in the Horn of Africa and agreed to strengthen their relations and cooperation, Addis Ababa Radio has said.

The radio, monitored in London, said Ethiopian Interior Minister Commander Lema Gutem visited Djibouti at the end of last month at the invitation of the country's Interior Minister Idriiss Farah Abaneh.

Citing a joint communique issued after the talks the radio said both parties were completely satisfied with their identical stands on matters relating to the region's peace and security.

They also examined ways of further strengthening relations between their two countries in the fields of trade, transport, communications, tourism and technical knowledge, it added.

Yadin leaves hospital after heart attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (AP) — Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin was released from hospital over the weekend, after treatment for a mild heart attack he suffered Oct. 17.

Doctors instructed Yadin, 62, to rest an additional three weeks before returning to full political activity. Yadin returned home Saturday night.

While in hospital, Yadin was offered the post of foreign minister left vacant by Moshe Dayan, who quit over policy differences. Yadin turned down the offer, citing disagreement with the government's position on the occupied West Bank.



MEETS CHADLI: U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski with Algerian President Ben-jedid Chadli after their one-hour meeting Friday at Algiers Aurassi Hotel. Brzezinski represented the United States at celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Algeria's war for independence.

Weizman in Cairo for oil talks

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (R) — Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman arrived Sunday for talks on Israel's purchases of oil from Sinai fields which would be returned to Egypt later this month under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed last March.

Weizman told reporters at the airport: "We have some problems concerning oil which I will discuss here." He declined to give details.

Egypt has agreed in principle to sell Israel oil from Sinai, but the two countries have not agreed on the price.

Israel wants to buy the oil at the ceiling price fixed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of \$23.50 a barrel but Egypt offers to sell at the spot market price of at least \$32 a barrel.

Weizman, who was here about 10 days ago, told an Israeli cabinet meeting on Thursday that the question of Egypt supplying oil to Israel from Alma oilfields had not been resolved.

Later Sunday Weizman held talks with Premier Mustapha Khalil and Defense Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali.

He was expected to meet President Anwar Sadat Monday.

Negev Bedouins to resist Israel's eviction plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Bedouins of the Negev Desert in Israel have threatened to use force to resist the government's plans to expel them from their land, one of their prominent spokesmen said here.

In an interview with *Arab News*, Nouri Al-Aqoubi, secretary of the Negev Bedouin Committee, said the Israeli decision to evict his people to allow military airfields to be built in the desert has hardened Bedouin attitudes against the Jewish state.

Israel plans to use U.S. aid to build the airfields to replace air bases which it will evacuate in the Sinai under the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

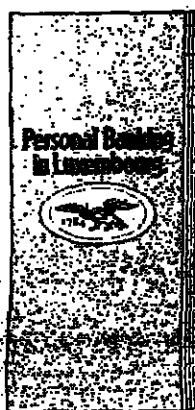
Under a law approved recently by the Israeli government, it can confiscate Bedouin lands for the airfields, and the Bedouins are denied access to the Israeli Supreme Court to oppose the land seizures.

Al-Aqoubi said the Bedouins of the Negev do not necessarily oppose construction of the airfields in the desert, but stress that such projects must not be undertaken at the expense of the 45,000 Bedouins living in the desert.

He said Bedouins in Israel are planning to march in protest against the law from the Negev to the Israeli parliament building, after which they will stage a hunger strike at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

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Sightsees in Venice

Hua again blasts Soviets

VENICE, Nov. 4 (R) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Premier Hua Guofeng arrived in Venice's Marco Polo Airport today for a one-day sightseeing tour.

From the airport he was ferried in a small motorboat to St. Mark's square, where the city's Socialist mayor, Mario Rigo, was waiting to greet him where the doges (dukes) used to greet foreign visitors at the sight of the Venetian Republic. Hua's program included an orbit on the Grand Canal, a visit to the glassworks on nearby Murano Island and a gala evening

at the Venice theater.

But the Chinese leader was not scheduled to be taken to any places connected with Marco Polo, the Venetian adventurer who was the first European to visit China more than 700 years ago.

Hua strongly attacked the Soviet Union Saturday night, warning Western Europe of a dangerous military confrontation. He used a banquet speech to tell his Italian hosts that "hegemonism is committing itself to global expansion." The Chinese leader has used "hegemonism" throughout his West European tour to signify the Soviet Union.

"Hegemonism is provoking conflicts and causing tumults in many regions," he told Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga. "West Europe is faced with a military threat on both its southern and northern flanks."

Italy's public position is that it has never encouraged China in its anti-Soviet stance, but while Cossiga's reply avoided controversy, the unusually cordial tone of his speech indicated the Italian government was not upset by Hua's remarks.

"Wherever you go, you will feel around you the warm regard and friendly interest of Italians," he told the Chinese leader.

Economic cooperation and world affairs dominated three hours of talks Saturday between the two premiers.

There was no mention of possible Italian arms sales to China, which might be seen as a further rebuff to the Soviet Union.

But the topic is likely to figure in a further round of talks Tuesday.

A government spokesman said Hua announced at the meeting that China intended to take its seat for the first time at next year's Geneva disarmament conference.

While Hua relaxed Sunday in Venice, his delegation was to travel to different parts of Italy.

One half, led by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, was to go to San Marino, the tiny republic in east-central Italy which boasts West Europe's only Communist-led government.



CRIMINAL CUT DOWN: Policemen carry the body of France's most wanted criminal after he was killed in Paris Friday. Jacques Mesrine was ambushed by police and cut down by a hail of gunfire. His woman companion was seriously wounded.

Klansmen detained

Four killed in U.S. racial clash

GREENSBORO, North Carolina, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Police questioned several suspected members of the racist Ku Klux Klan organization Sunday after the killings of four people during an anti-Klan march here.

At least 10 people, including a woman who was eight months pregnant, were wounded when shooting broke out during the march sponsored by a small pro-Communist group.

Police arrested 14 people in connection with the gunbattle, among them demonstrators said

to have fired back at their assailants.

The shooting started when a car and a van loaded with white men drove up to the area where about 100 blacks and whites were gathered for the rally, and the whites began shouting racial epithets.

Witnesses said at least one man jumped out of the van, brandishing an automatic or semi-automatic weapon. The shooting broke out after demonstrators started pounding on the vehicles, witnesses said.

"The first thing that happened, I saw this Klansman waving his gun. The next thing we knew there was shooting all over the place," said Claire Burton, who said a woman died in her arms. Ms. Burton's face was caked with blood.

The rally was organized by Workers Viewpoint, a self-described Marxist organization, as a follow-up to a confrontation between Klansmen and Workers Viewpoint in China Grove last July 8.

Greensboro was the site of the first lunch-counter sit-in during the civil rights struggle of the 1960s.

The rally was organized last month as a confrontation to protest the Klan's activities.

Before the march its organizers had challenged the Klan to "come

out and face the wrath of the people."

Afterwards police Capt. Jim Hilliard said, "We have every reason to believe those who left their cars and began firing at the demonstrators were members of the Klan."

Nelson Johnson, one of the protest leaders, was wounded and after being treated in hospital was arrested and charged with inciting a riot. He was held in lieu of \$1,000 bail.

Method to reduce radioactivity found

PHOENIX, Arizona Nov. 4 (AP) — An internationally known physicist claims to have discovered a method for treating radioactive wastes so they can be "reduced to a harmless state in a short period of time."

In a copyrighted interview in Sunday's *Arizona Republic*, Radha Roy said the process "very roughly can be described as a reversal of phenomena that occur during a nuclear fission chain reaction."

A nuclear physicist at Arizona State University, Roy said his research has shown this technique is "highly effective" against "any level of radioactivity, from weak to strong."

Roy, a Calcutta native, described the process in the *Republic* interview.

"The thing that is so encouraging is that the method can cancel radioactivity rapidly enough for it to be of real, practical value in disposing of dangerous wastes in storage and as they are being produced," he said.

One treatment plant Roy has devised could reduce the radioactivity of even the most dangerous wastes with half-lives of 15,000-40,000 years to a level where they would be essentially harmless in about 20 days, he said.

A half-life is the time it takes for a quantity of radioactive material to lose one-half its radioactive strength.

Roy who has directed nuclear research in Brussels, Belgium, and at Penn State University, said all the necessary theoretical work on the process has been completed.

"There remains perhaps as much as a year's work in calculating parameters and preparing data that will be needed for the engineering design of a pilot radioactive waste treatment plant," he said.

The author of several graduate and post-doctoral textbooks on nuclear fission, Roy said that "during the 37 years since the first fission chain reaction, there has been no progress whatever toward the development of a method of deactivating radioactive waste or even for storing it safely."

Grenada arrests 16 for plotting uprising

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada Nov. 4 (AP) — The revolutionary government of this island nation has announced it had thwarted a planned counter-coup and arrested 16 people plotting an uprising with airborne landings preceded by a series of firebombings.

There were no reports of casualties or gun battles, but security was sharply tightened, Saturday on the Caribbean island.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop quoted one of those arrested as saying the landings were to have been from "three American boats."

Asked if he was implying official American involvement, he said, "We really have no idea at all" if that was the case.

He accused "reactionary elements within the United States" of wanting "our revolution destroyed," but said he was not prepared to pin blame for the alleged plot on any one group or agency.

Bishop quoted the suspects as saying the three boats "were going to have foreign elements on them," and that they were hoping to inspire an uprising, in which "100 people in Grenada would be involved."

He made his remarks in a telephone interview with the Associated Press in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Officials in Grenada identified two of those arrested as police inspector Winston Courtney,

who had been head of the police department's special branch under former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, whom Bishop and his leftist New Jewel Movement ousted in a coup March 13.

In the interview, Bishop said no formal charges had been brought against the suspects yet because "we are in a very early stage. The process of interrogation is not nearly completed."

Bishop said "this particular incident has come in the wake of a massive campaign of destabilization against our government," and he repeated a previous accusation that former Ambassador Frank Ortiz in Barbados last spring had recommended a campaign to raise human rights issues in Grenada in an effort to discredit the government.

He added, "What I am not prepared to do is to lay any specific charge against any specific agency in the United States."

Bishop said freedom is likely soon for some but not others of some 50 people held in preventive detention. Twenty detainees were released last month, but on the same day, 20 others were arrested and charged in what the government said was a plot to overthrow the government and assassinate leaders.

That means a total of about 85 are now jailed — 50 remaining detainees, the 20 charged last month, and the 16 arrested Sunday.

U.S. scientist claims

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Jacko arrests major opponent

BANGUI, Nov. 4 (R) — Central African troops have arrested Premier Ange Patasse, a major opponent of President David Dacko.

Sources close to the government said Saturday that Patasse was caught at Kaba near the border with Chad after a big manhunt involving helicopters.

Patasse, prime minister under deposed dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa, returned to the Central African Republic Oct. 4 to try to persuade Dacko to share power with opposition groups.

But negotiations failed two weeks ago and Patasse was placed under house arrest.

The sources said Patasse was brought back to the capital of Bangui Saturday.

Three days ago Dacko accused Patasse of inciting the population to riot. His house in Bangui had earlier been blown up by troops.

Although he once served under Bokassa, at the time of the renegade-backed coup which toppled the dictator Sept. 20 Patasse was leading an opposition group in exile.

tered northwest of Ascension Island, far from any land.

NASA based its estimate on the fact that Pegasus failed to make its expected 1.20 EST (2120 GMT) showing over the Ascension tracking station.

But as no sightings were reported, officials said they could only estimate that the satellite came down shortly after this time along a 2,500 kilometer long, 100 kilometer wide path along the Atlantic.

Its anti-climactic ending contrasted with the fiery show which Skylab, seven times bigger, gave when it scattered over Australia, causing no damage but setting off a big souvenir hunt.

Only about 1040 kilograms of Pegasus 2 was expected to survive after hitting the atmosphere. As it probably sank quickly in the ocean, it seemed unlikely any would be recovered.

The craft's orbit could have brought it down over Latin America, the southern United States, Australia or other land areas.

Pegasus 2 was launched in 1965 to determine how much of a hazard meteoroids would pose to manned spacecraft.

Once in orbit above the earth, Pegasus deployed two wing-like arms. Thin aluminum patches on the arms electronically recorded the penetrations of meteoroids, and the puncture information was transmitted back to earth.

Two other Pegasus satellites were launched in 1965. Pegasus 1 re-entered the atmosphere in 1978 over Africa, and Pegasus 3 fell out of orbit over the Pacific Ocean in 1969. No pieces of either satellite were ever found.

U.K. defends touchy stand on immigration regulations

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Home Secretary William Whitelaw acknowledged Sunday that proposed changes in Britain's immigration rules to restrict entry of fiancées and husbands of women not born in Britain was clearly sexual discrimination.

But he claimed it is the price Britain has to pay to cure an abuse of existing rules.

"There is no doubt that this particular position has been abused," he said in a television interview.

He said marriage to a woman already in Britain has become a primary means of male immigration from former colonies in

Africa, the Caribbean and Indian subcontinent.

While accepting the system of arranged marriages on the subcontinent, Whitelaw said, "if through this procedure there are people coming in abusing our system this way, I believe it must be right for a government to stop it."

"I accept there is a price to pay, and I believe this price we will pay," said the Conservative home secretary.

Noting that women born in Britain retain the right to bring in fiancées and husbands, Whitelaw said, "What we are worried about is extra male immigration."

FBI starts escaped killer's hunt

CLINTON, New Jersey Nov. 4 (AP) — The FBI has joined the search for escaped murderer Joanne Chesimard as investigators try to determine whether her bolt from prison has been engineered by the Black Liberation Army.

New Jersey state police Capt. Gordon Hector said Saturday the militant organization "is not of any magnitude anymore" but added, "there are still diehards. Yesterday's action proves that."

Miss Chesimard once described as the "soul" of the Black Liberation Army, escaped Friday from a maximum security section of the Corrections Institute for Women.

FBI agent Anby Polumbo said the bureau obtained a warrant for her arrest on charges of unlawful flight. He said it would facilitate a national search.

Miss Chesimard was in prison for killing a police officer on a New Jersey highway in 1973.

The escape took place shortly after 3 p.m. Friday when three black men and a white woman fled away with Miss Chesimard.

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The Sihanouk card waits to be played by China

By Jay Mathews

PEKING — With their Khmer Rouge allies in Cambodia coming perilously close to extinction, the Chinese have begun to show renewed signs of a significant future shift in favor of avowed neutralist Norodom Sihanouk.

After four months of estrangement in which Sihanouk took up residence in North Korea, the Chinese invited Sihanouk back to Peking as an honored guest at their Oct. 1 national-day festivities and have encouraged him to remain here. They have apparently curtailed efforts to persuade Sihanouk to support the Pol Pot-led Khmer Rouge, whom Sihanouk describes as "murderers," while allowing the Cambodian prince to lead a life of luxury in a specious compound.

By renewing their apparent ties with Sihanouk and remaining silent while he derides Pol Pot in long chats with Western journalists, the Chinese indicate how weak they feel their position in Cambodia has become.

About 170,000 Vietnamese troops are now moving to mop up the remnants of Pol Pot's forces in the northwestern Cambodia. Turning to Sihanouk would mean a special relationship with a man who still inspires loyalty among many surviving Cambodians, but who has only a tiny force in Cambodia and insists on a non-communist future for any Sihanouk-led state.

"The Chinese are very intelligent," Sihanouk said at a recent luncheon in the mansion provided him in Peking. "Things are getting much worse for Pol Pot, so if they go bad for Pol Pot, they still have Sihanouk."

"I am the Sihanouk card. First they deal Pol Pot, and if that doesn't work, then they deal Sihanouk." One Western diplomat here said. "There is no question that the Chinese are now changing their mind about Sihanouk and preparing for Pol Pot's defeat."

That message has been received by many Western governments, leading in part to the American, British and Japanese ambassadors calling on Sihanouk here and, in the view of some, encouraging the U.S. State Department to say Sihanouk "could have a constructive role to play" in a future Cambodia.

As the Chinese begin to show renewed interest in him, Sihanouk also has begun to shelve some of his more independent schemes that particularly irked the Chinese. He had announced early plans to seek talks with the Vietnamese, Peking's arch-rival, on the Cambodian question, but now he dismisses such plans as fruitless.

He promises that within two months he will be ready to support China's policy of all-out armed struggle against Hanoi's invasion force. Sihanouk said he has sent the Chinese a message indicating that at the end of that two-month period "I am ready to negotiate with them again."

The Chinese have dealt with Sihanouk for a long time. When he was overthrown by rightists in 1970, the Chinese invited him to live in Peking. The late Premier Chou En-lai seemed particularly interested in encouraging Sihanouk's government in exile.

The victory of Pol Pot in 1975 enticed Sihanouk to return to Phnom Penh, but there he became a virtual prisoner. When Pol Pot released him to return to Peking in January of this year, Chou was dead and Sihanouk was no longer so willing to deal with a Chinese government that had backed Pol Pot.

"The trouble with Sihanouk is that he's irrational and unpredictable," one Chinese official said, commenting on his government's often ambiguous attitude toward the prince. "We never know what he'll say from day to day."

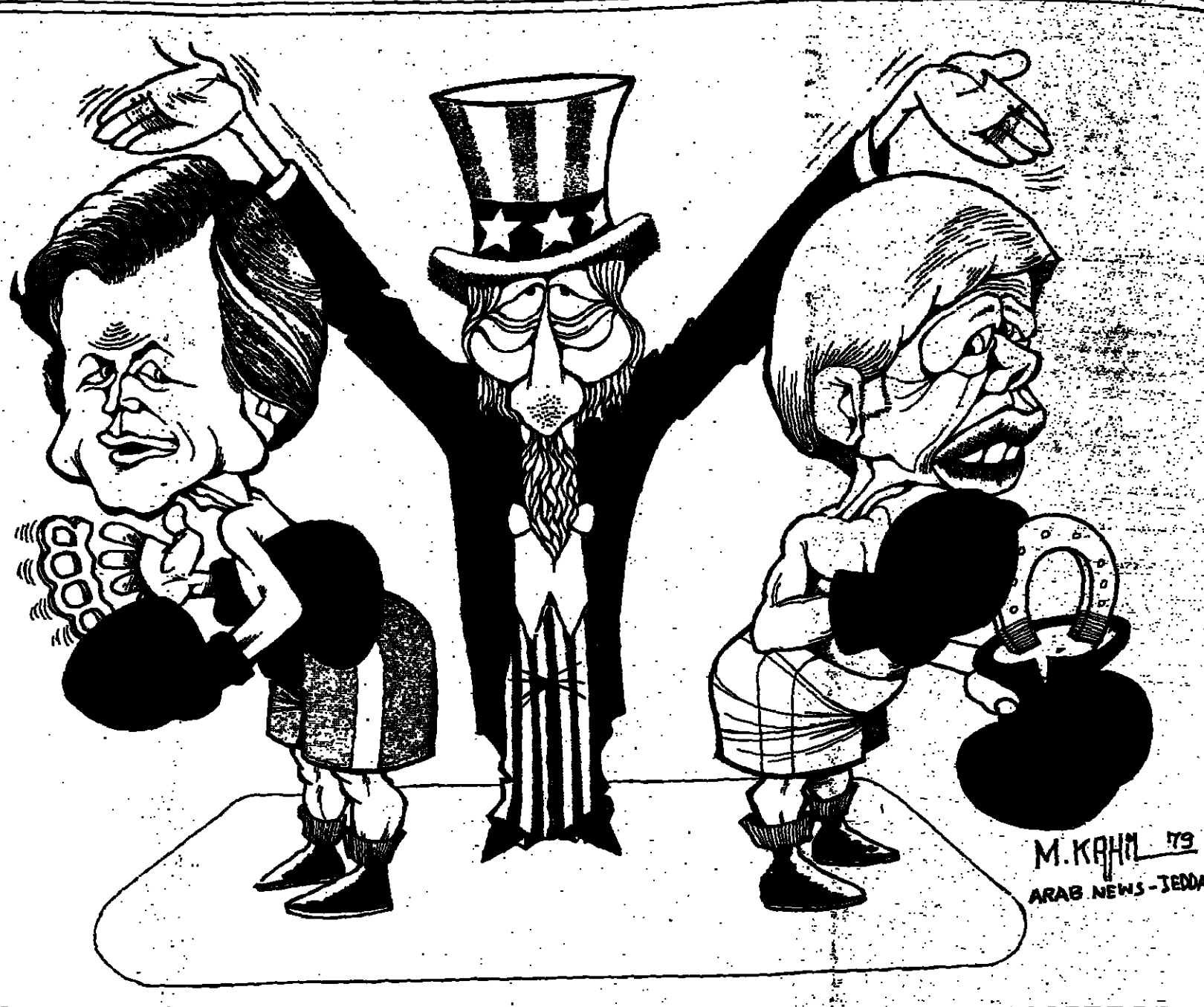
Nonetheless, the Chinese have given Sihanouk full rein to organize a new Confederation of Khmer Nationalists, which he said he plans to promote with trips to France, Japan, the United States and Australia beginning in November. Sihanouk said he planned to return to Pyongyang next spring in time for the birthday of his patron, Kim Il Sung of North Korea.

But Sihanouk indicated he might resume permanent residence in Peking if the Chinese conclude by then that Pol Pot's position is absolutely hopeless. In the meantime, despite his love for tweeking his Chinese hosts and their Khmer Rouge proteges in conversations here with Western journalists, Sihanouk's jokes and exaggerations hide a keen sense of the diplomatic art.

He has refrained from official requests to France and the United States for aid for his tiny guerrilla force of 5,000 in Cambodia, knowing that the request would be refused and thus would embarrass both the friendly Western governments and himself.

He has also refrained from announcing another government in exile, knowing the Chinese cannot support such an initiative until Pol Pot is completely defeated. Instead, he waits patiently for the Chinese to accept him on his terms.

"I learned cooking by myself. I learned English by myself," he said at a luncheon prepared under his exact instructions. "I don't like to obey anybody; I like to be independent always.... I love China. But it is like having two wives. When China has two wives, Pol Pot and Sihanouk, when China praises Pol Pot, Sihanouk is jealous." — (WP)



Uruguay's dictatorship relaxes its hold

By Charles A. Krause

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — For the first time since a 1973 coup that transformed Uruguay into South America's most totalitarian police state, the military government slowly has begun to loosen its grip on what was once the continent's most advanced social democracy.

A sharp decrease in the number of political arrests, an end to officially sanctioned torture and a reduction in the number of political prisoners from 5,000 two years ago to a current 1,600 have led to improved relations with the United States, which has again begun selling small quantities of non-lethal military equipment to Uruguay. The sales are part of a "carrot and stick" approach designed to speed improvements in human rights here.

Despite a continuing prohibition against all forms of "political activity," Uruguay's two traditional political parties, the Blancos and the Colorados, have been allowed in recent months to hold some small gatherings.

Although strikes remain forbidden, the government unofficially gave non-communist labor unions permission to reorganize last year. In a development that has perplexed diplomatic observers, young Navy officers recently have begun meeting with leaders of the country's once powerful communist union, urging them to reorganize as well.

These meetings have surprised Western diplomats because Uruguay's military rulers say they must remain in power for now to guard against Communist subversion — seven years after they took control of the government to crush the Tupamaro guerrilla movement, which never had Communist Party support.

Uruguay's major newspapers, which remain the most timid and controlled in South America, also have begun to test the limits on criticizing the government. Earlier this month, the daily *El Dia* organ-

ized a symposium, which it then covered in detail of professors and political leaders who were asked to discuss Uruguay's democratic traditions.

Uruguay's military leaders also still seem to be committed to a timetable they announced two years ago to hold an election next year on a new constitution they are drawing up as a prelude to some so far unspecified form of civilian elections in 1981.

Despite a general reduction in the level of police surveillance and terror, the government has yet to change any of the draconian national security laws that were approved in 1972 by the country's last elected Congress to deal with the Tupamaro urban guerrillas. These laws were then augmented when the military closed the Congress and took control in 1973.

The statutes prohibit gatherings of more than five persons for any reason — including soccer games — without police permission, prohibit all political activity, make it a crime to criticize the government or the military, ban strikes and provide for a parallel military judicial system to deal with "subversives."

While the secret police have reduced activity within Uruguay, they have not stopped kidnapping Uruguayans living outside the country. Last July, two Uruguayans living in Porto Alegre, Brazil, were abducted by Uruguayan police officers, an incident that has become a major source of irritation between Uruguayan and its much larger neighbor to the north.

Nor has the government lifted a ban on about 1,000 politicians who, having figured in elections of 1967 and 1971, are prohibited from all forms of public life. Their names may not be mentioned in the press or on radio and television stations here.

This proscription was taken to what even government supporters agree was a ridiculous level in August, when a bull belonging to Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a Blanco Party presidential candidate in 1971 who is living in exile in London, was removed from a cattle exhibition because of a small sign all-

the bulls were required to wear with the names of their owners.

Public employees, who comprise about 25 per cent of the country's small working population, must obtain security clearances even for jobs as streetcleaners. This and a law that allows public employees to be dismissed without cause effectively repress political activity and dissent, according to political observers here.

Nonetheless, there has been a noticeable increase during the past year in the willingness of average Uruguayans, including public employees, to complain about the current government.

Almost no one here has a good word to say about the government's economic policies, which have achieved full employment and a growth rate this year that will probably come close to 9 per cent, but which have at the same time allowed inflation to rise to an annual average of 25 per cent and created beef shortages in a country that has four cows for each of its 2.5 million people.

Average Uruguayans also seem to be less impressed with the government's justification for its current existence: stopping communism and terrorist subversion.

While the Tupamaros frightened the country during the first years of the decade, it has been at least six years since they were in a position to kidnap or kill. Hardly anyone here thinks there are enough Communists in the country to make much of a difference — except for those locked in Libertad, the country's prison for political prisoners.

"We're tired of this government," said one government employee. "They have robbed us of our liberty in the name of peace and order. The dead have peace and order but they have nothing to look forward to."

"You know, for the past six years we have been dead. Only now are we beginning to live a little. Just a little, understand?" — (WP)

Afghanistan's loose coalition of guerrillas

By Tyler Marshall

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Afghan rebel Muhammad Akim took a long drink of 7-up, looked quickly around the small hotel room and began describing the next major battle of Muslim guerrilla forces across the border in Afghanistan.

"Within three or four days the Ali Khel garrison in Jaji district will fall," he said confidently. "It is already surrounded."

Akim, once a member of Afghanistan's United Nations delegation, now represents the Afghanistan Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council. It is one of the many Muslim guerrilla organizations fighting to overthrow Hafizullah Amin's Soviet-backed Marxist government, which clings to power in Kabul, the Afghan capital.

In recent months, rebel groups have scored impressive successes against beleaguered government forces. With increasing frequency, they have cut key road links between Kabul and major provincial cities. Even vehicles traveling in armed convoys have been successfully ambushed.

Sources in Kabul say all development work has halted, and the full energies of Amin's government are now directed at fighting the guerrillas.

At least six of these rebel groups direct their operations from clandestine, frequently moved

headquarters in this dusty frontier town 40 miles east of the Khyber Pass and the Afghan border.

Peshawar, sitting on the edge of a vast tribal land that extends well into Afghanistan, is the ideal spot for their activities. Except for major roads, the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan have never been able to exercise more than marginal control in the area.

Guerrillas move unchallenged across a border that has historically existed mainly on paper. The thousands of paths and tracks through the mountains to Afghanistan carry food and ammunition purchased in Pakistan to fighting areas.

Along these same routes, an estimated 200,000 refugees have fled the fighting. They live in crowded camps within Pakistan.

Much of eastern Afghanistan is inhabited by fiercely independent and usually well-armed Pushtun tribesmen. These rugged, coarse-featured people comprise the bulk of rebel ranks.

Rudyard Kipling called them Pathans and ennobled their hospitable, loyal, but brutal nature into English literature.

Even those Pushtans not involved in fighting often carry arms, with a bandolier of ammunition across their chests. Their most treasured weapon remains the bolt-action World War I—era British Enfield rifle.

So far the biggest rebel expense has been for ammunition. "We have to pay \$3 for a Western-made 30-caliber round," Akim complained. Locally made ammunition sells for less but tends to be less reliable.

Rebel groups appear to be getting little outside support in their struggle, despite repeated charges by Amin's government in Kabul that Western and Arab money is all that keeps them going. What little money does trickle in is thought to come mainly from private sources in the Middle East.

"I don't think all funds received by all rebel groups since the fighting began has exceeded \$3 million," said a source who closely monitors rebel activities.

At least two rebel groups operate small hospitals here for treatment of wounded. The trip from the fighting areas is so arduous, however, that few critically wounded can survive it.

One rebel brought in by jeep with a shattered arm had been 10 days in transit, most of it by camelback. So as not to embarrass their Pakistani hosts, the Afghan rebels maintain a low profile. They can be contacted only through local middlemen and prefer

to meet foreign newsmen in secret.

Representatives of some groups, such as the highly organized, arch-conservative Hezbi-Islami-Afghanistan, issue press releases and photos to document their successes.

Others offer newsmen safe passage into Afghanistan to see their "Mujahiddin" (freedom fighters) in action against the Afghan army.

But according to reports reaching here, much of the stepped up activity is loosely directed. Rebel groups forge temporary alliances with historically anti-government tribesmen more interested in capturing weapons than anything else.

"There are tens of thousands of tribesmen in these border areas, and they all hate the government, hate the Russians and like guns," explained a student of the guerrilla war. "It doesn't take much to motivate them."

Loyalties between these tribal bands and rebel guerrilla groups are said to be fluid and subject to constant negotiation.

Despite their common goal to bring down the Marxist government in Kabul, the Peshawar-based rebels have consistently been unable to form a common front.

"We have differences in principle," Akim explained. "We are nationalistic, for a modern, democratic Afghanistan. Other groups are reactionary and want only a backward Afghanistan."

Although all groups consider themselves pro-Islamic, the most radical is the Hezbi-Islami. "Ours will be a true Islamic revolution," said a spokesman, Hussain Manghl. "There will be no compromise with other groups advocate."

One alliance consisting of four rebel groups formed shortly after the April 19, 1978 Marxist takeover in Afghanistan lasted only a month before collapsing.

About three months ago another attempt was made when private Arab interests agreed to send substantial funds to rebel groups on the condition they buried their differences.

The resulting coalition of five rebel groups, called the Baiman-e-Ittihad-e-Islami (Treaty of Islamic Unity), began to unravel within days.

There have also been reports of violence between the rebel groups. According to one account, two rival groups fought a pitched battle following a dispute over who controlled a strategically important army unit.

With the onset of cold winter weather, late next month, action is expected to taper off. For the rebels, it could be a winter of discontent (LAT)

saudi press review

Al-Medina devoted its editorial to reviewing the political situation in Afghanistan and the Afghan Muslims' revolution against the pro-Soviet Communist regime in the country. It urged the Islamic world to help their brethren in Afghanistan and, at the same time, called upon the Afghan revolutionaries to streamline their ranks without allowing any single

group to believe that it is capable of achieving the victory. The paper drew their attention to the fact that they did not, in fact, detest the Amin regime as much as they were trying to resist the Soviet Union.

In the paper's view, "the Soviet Union will either have to leave Afghanistan alone or to face mounting opposition from the rest

of the Islamic world which is concerned with the destiny and land of the people of Afghanistan. The Islamic world's perfect awareness of the Afghan issue will prove to be a decisive factor in framing a political stance toward it," the paper said.

Okaz dwelled on the Palestine issue, urging the Western European states to use their full weight

to make the present trend of the United States more flexible, with a fresh initiative to settle the Palestine case and bring stability in the Middle East. "In fact, the nature of international role in the Arab-Israeli conflict can determine the extent of a detente or a deterioration in the Middle East situation," it said.

The paper held a firm view that

no international initiative can be successful unless it is based on the principle of a comprehensive peace in the region. "The special interest that the Palestinian people's role has created in the world public opinion reflects the nature of the new international trend and enhances the belief that a fresh initiative can be worked out to find a suitable solution to the Palestine issue," the paper said.

The Middle East export America fears and loathes

By Bob Lebling

Washington Bureau

NGTON — A bumper crop of poppies is now being harvested in the Middle East, and the United States is now in the United States. The heroin trade in the Middle East has become a major source of supply for the United States. The heroin trade in the Middle East has become a major source of supply for the United States. The heroin trade in the Middle East has become a major source of supply for the United States.

sources for opium are Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both countries are on the U.S. government's list of the world's top ten major sources of problem drugs, with a combined production of 800-1,000 metric tons of opium a year.



Peter B. Bensinger

The bulk of the poppies is grown along the common frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan, where the national governments exercise tenuous and circumscribed authority in the words of the State Department.

"This lack of authority, together with the traditional independence and assertiveness of the tribes in the frontier areas, makes effective enforcement and even accurate record-keeping impossible tasks," the State Department says.

Iran has become a third opium source, and is viewed as a growing problem because of its political instability which makes drug enforcement extremely difficult.

Middle Eastern opium is refined into heroin in clandestine laboratories in Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Afghanistan.

There are strong suspicions that

so much of this opium is being refined in Lebanon as well.

Much of the Middle East's heroin finds its way to Europe. Last year, heroin from the Middle East accounted for about 20 to 30 per cent of the total heroin available in West Germany. This year it represents about 70 per cent.

"Formerly, West German addicts had to travel to the Netherlands for their heroin supplies," said a U.S. drug official. "Now, Turkish nationals are bringing heroin directly to Berlin. And the street purity there is a startling 35 per cent."

From Europe and other sources, Middle Eastern heroin is smuggled into the United States.

Mexican brown heroin, until recently the staple of American addicts, is gradually being replaced by Asian white, particularly in the East Coast cities of the United States.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), America's chief narcotics control agency, is "carefully monitoring the re-emergence of Middle Eastern heroin," DEA Administrator Peter Bensinger told a Senate committee earlier this autumn.

There were "negligible amounts" of Middle Eastern heroin in the U.S. in 1975, Bensinger said.

But by 1976, it represented two per cent of the total heroin in the country, and in 1977 the figure rose to eight per cent.

DEA officials told Arab News Middle East heroin last year accounted for 15 to 20 per cent of

the total heroin available in the United States.

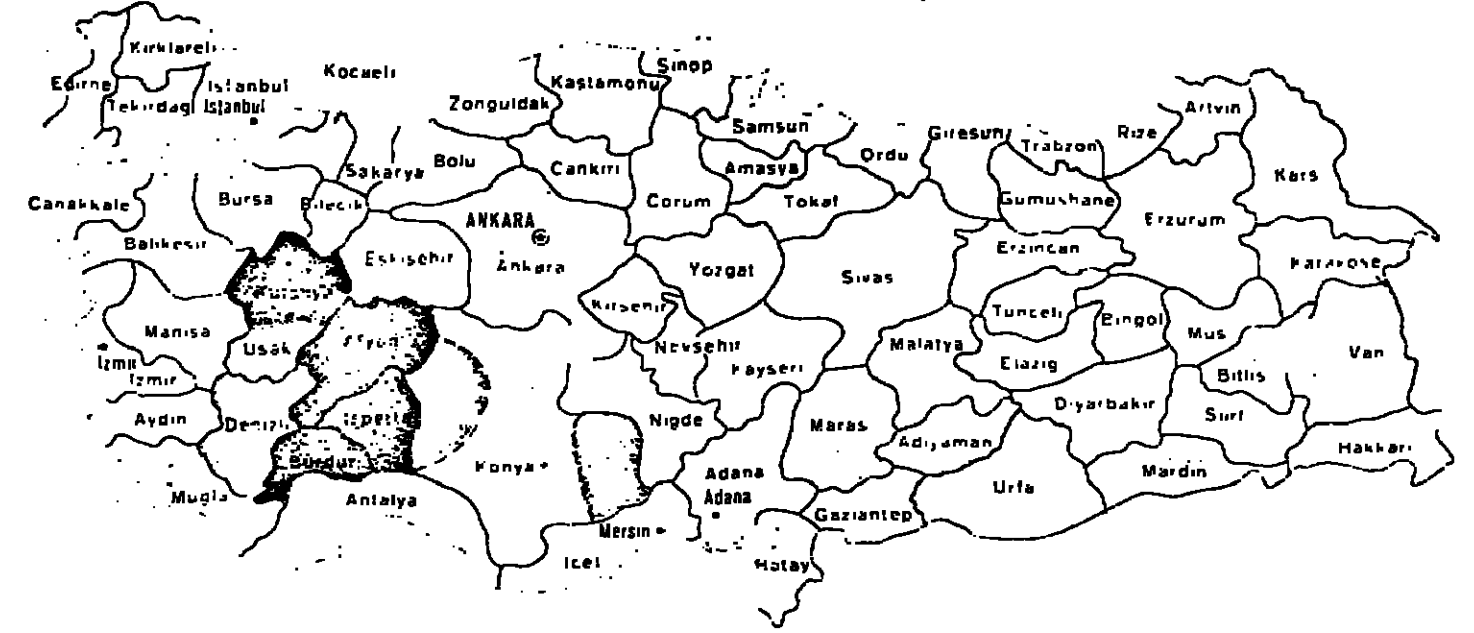
Given this trend and "its proven tendency for rapid acceleration," the DEA expects "significant quantities" of Middle Eastern heroin to be sold on the American black market by early 1980.

"The Middle East's potential to produce heroin is serious," Bensinger said in his Senate testimony. "Under optimal conditions, that is assuming every kilogram of opium is converted into heroin, this region could produce 80 tons of heroin for worldwide consumption."

Last year, approximately 4.1 tons of heroin were sold in the United States, according to DEA estimates, the lowest reported figure since 1971, owing to more stringent enforcement of the law.

Heroin purity in the U.S. has also declined over the past three years from 6.6 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Before it reaches the street, pure heroin is routinely cut with a variety of neutral substances: sugars, starch, powdered milk, quinine.

The DEA, in cooperation with the White House, the State Department and other federal agencies, is now holding a series of planning sessions to devise a strategy for countering the heroin threat from the Middle East. These initiatives are expected to include special enforcement and intelligence efforts in Europe and the United States. They are to be "the second



Province Growing Poppies in 1972
Province Growing Poppies in 1971, but under ban in 1972

TURKEY: Opium Poppy Growing Areas

and third line of defense to combat the lack of control over opium in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran," Bensinger said.

The first line of defense, the DEA believes, is at the source.

In Bensinger's words: "It is easier to impact illicit drug availability at the growing stage in foreign countries than at the importing and distributing stages here in the

United States."

The elimination of the Turkish opium trade is an example of this strategy.

Until 1972, most of the heroin available on the American market came from opium grown in Turkey. The crude opium was converted into morphine base in clandestine laboratories located in Istanbul, Beirut and Aleppo.

The morphine base was then transported to Europe, where it was converted into heroin in France, Spain, Switzerland and Germany.

The refined product was then smuggled into America through several ports, including New York, Miami, New Orleans and Seattle.

After consultations with the U.S. government, Turkey agreed to ban opium growing in 1972. Two years later, the Turkish government allowed farmers to resume poppy cultivation, but restricted production to seven provinces under strict licensing provisions.

Turkish farmers are forbidden to lance the poppy pods to draw out the opium gum. Instead they are required to harvest the entire pod for sale to the government, which arranges for proper storage and processing for legal medicinal uses.

"As a result of the use of this process, there is no evidence of any (illegal) production or diver-

Iran and Afghanistan are hampered by "the problems and instabilities with these governments," he said.

The tribal and family loyalties of the Kurds on both sides of the Turkish-Iranian border, for example, are far stronger than the bonds of nationalism, he noted. The Kurdish tribes play a role in the transporting of opium from the growing areas to the West.

In Afghanistan, the central government's battles against insurgents take precedence over narcotics enforcement activities.

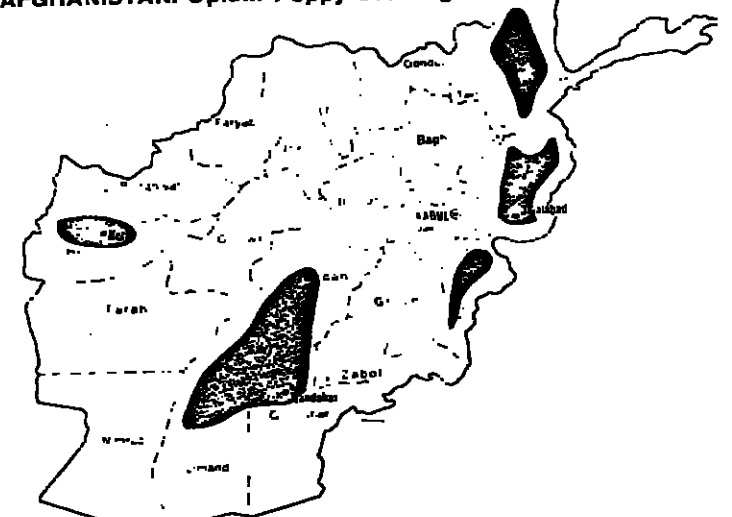
The United States has had considerably more success with Pakistan.

Traditionally, Pakistani opium has been smuggled through Karachi and other small ports along the country's southern coast. Large quantities of opium have been found mixed with legitimate cargoes bound for the Far East and the Gulf.

To counter this drug traffic, the DEA and the Pakistani customs authorities have joined forces in

Formerly, West German addicts had to travel to the Netherlands for their heroin supplies. Now, Turkish nationals are bringing heroin directly to Berlin. And the street purity is a startling 35 per cent.

AFGHANISTAN: Opium Poppy Growing Areas



sion of opium in Turkey since poppy cultivation was resumed," according to William vanden Heuvel, U.S. envoy to the European office of the United Nations.

The Mexican government has also undertaken a major opium poppy eradication program, begun in November 1975.

Says Bensinger, "Since this eradication operation was initiated, there has been a steady, dramatic decline in the amount of Mexican heroin available in the United States."

The U.S. has provided Mexico with \$73.5 million over the past five years to help its drug control efforts.

It has also sent DEA special agents to help train and to work with Mexican law enforcement officers.

The result, according to the DEA, 1,000 lives a year saved and 100,000 fewer heroin addicts in the United States.

But tackling the Middle East heroin problem at its source poses special problems for the United States, not the least of these being the strained relations with Afghanistan and Iran.

"To a certain extent, the forced closing of the DEA office in Tehran has created a small intelligence gap," according to Bensinger.

Cooperative drug efforts with

Karachi which has received active support from the State Department and the U.S. Customs Service.

According to the DEA, this program has been "relatively successful in increasing the effectiveness of enforcement operations by Pakistani authorities."

"Although not all the seizures have been large, this program is building Pakistani confidence regarding their ability to control the movement of drugs," Bensinger says.

In addition to cooperating with source countries in controlling drug production, the United States also helps to provide training for foreign drug enforcement officers.

Since 1969, some 960 drug officers from the Middle East have completed U.S. training programs in America, in their own nations, or in third countries.

Three of these drug officers were from Saudi Arabia. Other countries represented include Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Tunisia and the UAE.

Next March, the Drug Enforcement Administration will hold another training course for foreign officers, which will include Jordanians and Syrians.

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Sadat, Bergland discuss U.S. aid in agriculture

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (R) — President Anwar Sadat Sunday discussed with the U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland American technical assistance in the fields of agriculture and food production. During the meeting Bergland assured Sadat and other Egyptian officials that all U.S. agencies will work closely to support the strong efforts of the Egyptian government to increase agriculture and food production in Egypt, a U.S. embassy spokesman said. Earlier Bergland signed an agreement increasing American funds for the mechanization of agriculture in Egypt provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), by \$19 million to reach a total of \$40 million over a period of six years. AID had signed in September an agreement providing Egypt with \$21 million for the same project, the spokesman added. Bergland had also signed a memorandum of understanding to explore the possibilities for establishing a bi-national agriculture research and development fund, the spokesman said. The Egyptian and the American sides agreed to resume their talks in the near future on agriculture development and research cooperation, the spokesman added. Bergland later met the Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil. The U.S. official is on an 18-day visit to the Middle East and Western Europe to promote agricultural trade and technical assistance. He will meet Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Nov. 8.

India finds oilfield

MADRAS, Nov. 4 (R) — Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in a new field in the sea off west India, petroleum minister said Sunday. He told a press conference the field, Ratnagiri, was located about 80 kms southwest of Bombay. The first well had a potential of at least 5,000 to 7,000 barrels a day, he said. Off-shore wells near Bombay currently produce 88,000 barrels a day.

Japanese power plant stopped

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP) — The reactor of an atomic power station in northern Japan automatically stopped operation Sunday after developing trouble in the condenser pump, officials said. The officials of the Tokyo Electric and Power Company said there was no danger of radioactive leakage from the 784,000-kilowatt boiling water reactor of the atomic plant located 176 kilometers north of Tokyo. The company is investigating the cause of the accident, the officials said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Sunday Nov. 4

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.38	3.375
Pound Sterling	6.94	7.18	7.15
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	187.50	187.25
Swiss F (100)	204.00	203.50	202.80
French F (100)	80.00	80.00	80.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)	101.50	101.50	101.50
Syria Lira (100)	78.50	78.50	78.50
Egyptian Pound	4.52	4.52	4.52
Kuwait Dinar	12.12	12.12	12.12
Jordanian Dinar	11.22	11.18	11.18
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.50	89.50	89.50
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.75	90.75	90.75
Bahraini Dinar	8.92	8.92	8.92
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	9.30	9.30	9.30
Yemeni Rial (100)	74.50	74.25	74.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.00	81.00	81.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Gold kg.	33.50	33.50	33.50
10 Tolas bar	4,900.00	4,900.00	4,900.00
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.30	14.30	15.00
Canadian Dollar	2.84	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	113.00	169.00
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	51.00
Spanish Peso	—	51.50	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	46.00
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	1.58
Singapore	—	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 4TH NOVEMBER, 1979, 14TH DHUL HILJAH 1399.

Berth	vessel	agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	Oceanaut	Alsaada	Rice/Salt/Steel	3.11.79
4.	Juba	O.C.E.	Apples/Pears	1.11.79
7.	Hellenic Star	Alpha	Apples/Pears	2.11.79
8.	Fort Hamilton	Orli	Rice/Salt/Steel	28.10.79
9.	Kallipol	Alpha	Bulk Wheat	28.10.79
12.	Rishi Agast	O.C.E.	Prox. Buffalo meat	1.11.79
14.	Frederic	Star	Durra	31.10.79
15.	Emil	Star	Bulk Cement	28.10.79
18.	Odyseus	O.C.E.	Fruits	28.10.79
22.	Servus Storm	O.C.E.	Prox. Chickens	28.10.79
23.	Vera U	O.C.E.	Prox. Chickens	1.11.79
28.	Visto Reefers	Karoo	Flour/Containers	28.10.79
38A	Barges Ex	Star	Fruit	28.10.79
38B	Papagayo	Star	Iron/Marble/Gen.	1.11.79
40.	Universal	Red Sea	Baranese	28.10.79
41.	Wild Flamingo	O.C.E.	Baranese	28.10.79
42.	Tahuk	Karoo	Prox. Chickens	28.10.79
44.	Minden	Star	Fruit	28.10.79

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Oceanaut	Alsaada	Rice/Salt/Steel	3.11.79
Rever Gullia	Star	Rever/Miller	3.11.79
Kallipol	Alpha	Housing Units	3.11.79
Atlantic	Alpha	Containers	3.11.79
Rabierfels	Alpha	Containers	3.11.79
Holckeb Crown	A.E.T.	Containers	3.11.79
Queen Sapphire	A.E.T.	Vehicles	3.11.79

3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS:

Lalla	Red Sea	General	4.11.79
Husula Pearl	Alsaada	Steel Rebar	4.11.79
Asyria (T)	M.T.A.	Coal/Gen/Conts.	4.11.79
Concordia Star	Alsaada	General	4.11.79
Baranese	Star	Steel Bars	4.11.79
Ullang Raja	Star	Durra	4.11.79
Orgeo	Star	Durra/Oil	4.11.79
Amirah 'A'	Star	Rever/Gen.	4.11.79
Rever Gullia	Star	Prox. Chickens	4.11.79
Prigo Harmony	Star	Prox. Chickens	4.11.79
Grace	Karoo	Steel Bars-Gen.	4.11.79
Roberto-Lee	Karoo	Containers	4.11.79
Saint Louis	Karoo	Containers	4.11.79
Atsoria	Karoo	Containers	4.11.79
Al Wadiah	Karoo	Containers	4.11.79
Sarah	Star	Containers	4.11.79
Marc Trans-	Orli	Ro Ro	4.11.79
porter 2	Star	Bulk Cement	4.11.79
Asyria	Star	Bulk Cement	4.11.79
La Cordillera	Alsaada	Bulk Cement	4.11.79

COMMERCIAL PORT OF JUBAIL

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS. SUNDAY 14.12.99H/4.11.79

1.	Doni Margarta	Karoo	Pipes	3.11.79
2.	Doni Margarta	—	—	—
3.	Malacca Maru	Algaosib	—	—

Depression: A U.S. nightmare

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (OFNS) In the middle of Grand Central Station is a glass kiosk whose flickering video screens exert a magnetic pull, rather like the lure of the roulette wheel, on the commuters as they hurry by. The complexity of the figures and the sophistication of the devices that conjure them up seem to appeal to punters and onlookers alike.

Of late, however, the lines of people waiting to punch out their stocks on the computers thoughtfully provided by Merrill Lynch, free of charge, in Grand Central's Investment Information Center have been growing longer as anxious faces watch fortunes ebb and flow. By a curious coincidence, the 50th anniversary of the great Wall Street crash is being commemorated here in a mood of speculative nervousness and economic uncertainty almost worthy of the cataclysmic event itself.

The end of the Twenties was an exciting time, marking a new peak in American prosperity and entrepreneurial confidence. In early September, 1929, the year of the Bull and the Bear, the Dow Jones Industrial average had soared to 381, a level it would not reach again for a quarter of a century. The land frontiers of this vast country had long gone but, after a fat decade, the economic horizons still seemed limitless to most Americans.

The New York Times, then two cents and now a quarter a copy, thought the thermometer more newsworthy and led with: Year's Hottest Day. Less than two months later, the weather and much else were forgotten as appalling news from the narrow street in Lower Manhattan, whose name commemorates a wooden wall erected by the early Dutch settlers to protect themselves from marauding Indians, filled the newspapers daily.

On October 24, Black Thursday, 12.9 million shares flooded the New York Stock Exchange; five days later, Black Tuesday, the volume traded lifted to 16.4 million, a daily level that was not surpassed until 1968. In those five days the Dow dropped 69 points, wiping off 25 per cent of the market value. After a few jittery rallies the Dow continued to plummet, reaching a nadir of 199 in November, erasing another quarter of the market value.

There was high drama as the wealthy and respected moguls of America — John P. Morgan, the banker, William C. Durant, founder of General Motors (he ended up running a bowling alley in Flint, Michigan), and the Rockefellers — tried to stem the tide, and great tragedy as they failed. The lemming image of hundreds of people throwing themselves out of windows all over New York is exaggerated but spectacular fortunes were lost overnight and as the crash became a ruin — the Dow sank below 50 in 1932-33 — a million-and-a-half investors lost heavily.

A financial journalist who was covering Wall Street for the New York Times and, at 77 years of age, is still in harness, blames the lack of controls in the stock market, the narrow margins, the pool operators ('stocks went up 10 points daily, as regular as clockwork, then boom, down 50 as the pool sold out') and a whole gamut of sharp practices.

'It was a very primitive time,' he said. 'The ticker ran hours late, often into the night, and the stockholders were at the brokers' mercy.' Even his boss, the financial editor of the New York Times, like many others, had caught the fever. 'He used to go around in a chauffeur-driven limousine and was paid cash for a tip-off on the market. When I came into the office in the morning it was crazy — gin bottles and blondes all over the place. After the crash I heard him telephone his wife and say: "Well, dear, I went overboard." That was all. We never saw him again.'

The crash itself was bad enough but, far worse, were the depression years that followed. In fact, the American economy had begun to contract before the collapse of the stock market, suggesting that the boom of the Twenties might not be a permanent feature of American life after all. By 1933 the American gross national product had dropped to half what it had been in 1929, thousands of banks had closed, unemployment was running at 25 per cent of the workforce and suicides were up 34 per cent in 1928.

As New York's commuters nervously punch out their stocks, the question, 'Could it happen again?' seems less academic than it used to be. Gold soars, the dollar plummets, inflation gallops, oil-producing countries threaten, real estate spirals — where will it end? In a macroburst?

The least likely disaster, according to the experts, is a repeat of the Wall Street crash. The stock market is much more sophisticated these days, much better controlled by government laws and agencies and much less intrinsically important. In 1973-74 there was another crash, when shares lost 45 per cent of their value as the Dow Jones Index fell from 1,051 to 577. On that occasion Wall Street showed that it could handle a serious crisis without panicking but the bust had two lasting results: it sapped the value of the market and drove out the smaller investor, who now sinks his money into other things such as gold, property and commodity futures.

'The public mood, financial attitudes and degree of sophistication are very different from 1929,' said William C. Freund, chief economist at the New York Stock Exchange. 'It is extremely unlikely that the speculative binge of the 1920s will be repeated today.'

But, although the venue has shifted, the game continues. 'Many of the cliches of 1929 are myth,' writes Professor Harold Barger, a Columbia University economics professor who sat at the feet of John Maynard Keynes in those heady days. 'But some are truisms: What goes up must, indeed, come

down; the bigger the bubble, the louder the burst, and, ever since Eve ate apples, there has been no such thing as a free lunch.'

John Kenneth Galbraith, in his book 'The Great Crash', the only book he claims he ever enjoyed writing, is less sanguine. 'Since 1929,' he writes, 'we have enacted numerous laws designed to make securities speculation more honest and, it is hoped, more readily restrained. None of these is a perfect safeguard. The signal feature of the mass escape from reality that occurred in 1929 and before — and which characterized every previous speculative outburst from the South Sea Bubble to the Florida Land Boom — was that it carried an Authority with it.'

'Governments,' he concludes, 'were either as bemused as the speculators or they deemed it unwise to be sane at a time when sanity exposed one to ridicule, condemnation for spoiling the game, or the threat of severe political retribution.'

There is a basic list of vulnerabilities that economists and financiers agree on and it includes the failing dollar, the threat of oil shortages and embargoes, sudden movements of petrodollars out of the United States, loan default by developing countries that are massively in debt to American banks, international banking failures, the gold fever, a real estate bust, runaway inflation, and a crash on the commodity futures market.

The fear is not so much that one prop of the economic system will give way as it did in 1929 but that a number of interacting factors will produce an erosion effect resulting in a gradual but unstoppable slide into a depression comparable to that of the Thirties.

The weakness of the dollar is regarded on Wall Street as a symptom rather than a cause of the current economic malaise, and largely the product of a persistent balance of payments deficit and a high oil import bill. The Federal Reserve Board's new support package has checked its decline, although few people seem to be optimistic that it will restore faith in the greenback until the root causes of its ill health are dealt with.

Oil embargoes and abrupt movements of petrodollars are seen as threats that America has had to live with ever since the Arabs put their oil where mouths were in 1973. But many analysts feel that the close co-operation that has grown up between central bankers in recent years provides a degree of reassurance.

Defaults on loans by Third World countries used to be considered a potential flash-point in financial systems but the banks and international agencies, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have moved swiftly when action was needed in places like Zaire and Chile. However, Brazil, with its huge international indebtedness and its shaky economy, is being watched anxiously by bankers.

The banks themselves are not invulnerable but the system has survived some nasty tremors such as the Herstatt Bank failure in West Germany in 1974 and the Franklin Bank collapse and scandal here. Once again the close-knit, self-preservative instincts of the international banking community seem to have played a major part in stopping the rot.

Similarly, the federal Reserve's willingness to assume an activist role in a financial crisis, as with Penn Central's problems and the collapse of Long Island's Conrail, has helped to shore up weak points in the infrastructure.

Gold, with its luster and runaway prices, is often cited as a candidate for disaster. 'It's tulipmania,' said Anthony Solomon, Under-Secretary of the US Treasury for Monetary Affairs, referring to the Tulip Bulb 'crash' in Holland in the 17th century. But the gold rush is equally seen as just another symptom of America's inflation problem and of a growing mistrust in all currencies. Several people have already been badly burned when the gold price sank \$40 recently. A gold crash cannot be ruled out but it is not thought likely and, even if it happened, analysts do not think it would bring the house down with it.

There is, however, one area that is expanding fast both in volume and in speculative risk and that is the commodity futures market. The flight from currencies, the fragility of the stock market, the fear of what one expert called 'topless inflation', and man's perennial fascination for the spin of the wheel have contributed to enormous growth in this market.

Since August the price of silver has risen by 91 per cent, sugar (of which there is a world glut) by 42 per cent, copper and coffee by 11 per cent and per cent, wheat and cocoa by 7 per cent. Chicago is the main center for what one Wall Street journalist described as the 'most speculative and most dangerous' area of the economy today. The New York Stock Exchange is planning to open a commodity futures market next year, eager for the business but also worries about the unsettling effect this speculation has on business as a whole.

The expanding scope of this market is shown by the fact that it is also dealing in things that are not strictly commodities at all, such as interest rates, and business is already in the billions. Washington has established a regulatory agency, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and there is no doubt that this is where the action is today.

The bottom line among those who study, watch and perhaps dream about the baffling alchemy of market forces in this citadel of capitalism appears to be a blend of confusion tinged with despair. 'The markets don't lend themselves to analysis,' says one such observer. 'A psychologist might do better than us in today's climate.'

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PHILIPS

Fiat showdown over violence

ROME, Nov. 4 (OFNS) — The Fiat motor company, Italy's biggest private employer, has sparked off a major industrial showdown with organized labor. Last week the company sacked 61 workers alleged to have fomented factory violence and suspended all future factory recruitment.

Union leaders have appealed to Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga to intervene, but the Fiat management says it is standing fast and will not reinstate known troublemakers.

Exasperated by political terrorism which has taken the lives of three of its senior managers and led to the injuring of 19 others in the past four years, Fiat has taken the unprecedented step of issuing dismissal notices to workers whom it considers responsible for violence, intimidation and damage to company property.

Fiat says it is prepared to supply police and union representatives with chapter and verse about each worker accused of causing the company 'moral and material damage.'

The union reply was a series of strikes and stoppages at all Fiat's factories and a threat of legal action. But support for the strikes was uneven and it is clear that many of Fiat's 250,000 workers share the management's concern about shop floor violence.

Fiat also announced the suspension of recruitment until industrial relations improve. Last year Fiat created 10,000 new vacancies to help ease the country's chronic unemployment problem.

In the opinion of management there is only a thin dividing line between factory violence and the political terrorism which continues to

plague the northern Italian industrial city of Turin.

The latest victim, Cesare Varetto, an official responsible for trade union relations at the Mirafiori body plant, a hotbed of extremists politics, was shot in the legs outside his home.

In a 'communiqué' the Red Brigades warned that anyone appointed to take Varetto's place would meet the same fate. The Red Brigades were in action last week — at the Milan factory of the owned Alfa Romeo car company, where workers were dismissed for persistent absenteeism.

During the night shift, slogans such as 'You are digging your graves,' were sprayed on office buildings, and 400 copies of a Red Brigades booklet were left inside the factory.

Fiat is not accusing the workers it has sacked of being terrorists, but of creating the conditions which allow terrorism to flourish. When the Red Brigades first appeared in the early 1970s they used to inflict 'exemplary punishments' on factory managers, and police believe there are active cells of urban guerrilla groups inside Fiat factories.

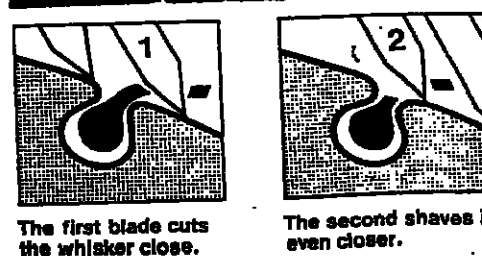
The sacked workers bitterly contest the company's accusations. One anonymous worker, who received his notice last week, protested: 'There are Red Brigades inside Fiat but I am not one of them and I do not know them. I don't believe you can change things by shooting people.'

'I hope the unions will stand firm, and only to save my job. If the unions give in, the Red Brigades will be able to say: You see, with our guns are the only ones to defend the worker.'

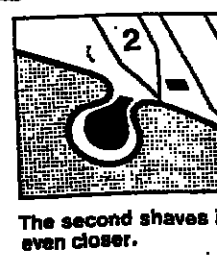
Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closed Date
Municipality of Taif	Supply of wired Enclosures for the protection of plants	200	Free	Nov. 1979
Municipality of Buraidah	Supply of various types vehicles	Free	Free	Nov. 1979
" " "	Supply of various types of equipment and machinery	Free	Free	Nov. 1979
Municipality of Al-Bekairiah	Asphalting, paving and illuminating of Medina/Buraidah road	1500	Free	Nov. 1979
Islamic University, Medina	Paving and lighting of inner streets of the university	9	100	Nov. 1979
Directorate of Education, Al-Washm	Supply of scout's uniforms for '79/80	5/17	Free	Nov. 1979

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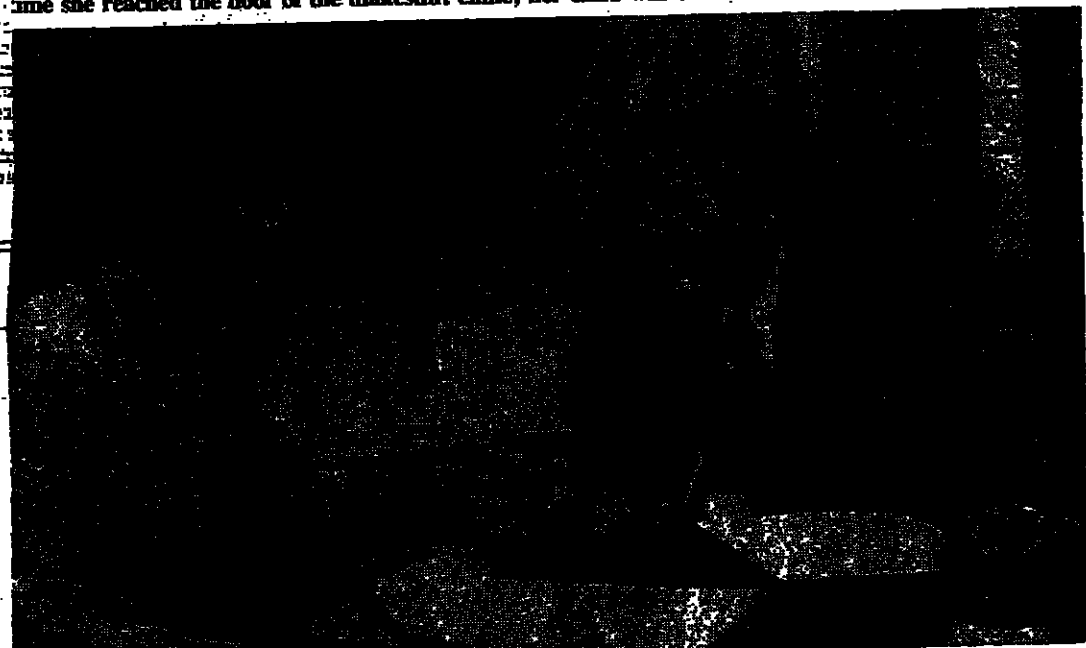
هكذا من الأفضل

Asia in anguish

Though there is no problem of supply with Thailand, one of the world's largest granaries, next door, the distribution of food to the starving Cambodians is difficult in a country at war. The people are fleeing.



In Sa Kaew, Thailand, a young Cambodian mother waits in line until a doctor can see her baby. By the time she reached the door of the makeshift clinic, her child was dead.



Princess Sonja of Norway joins Franz Saksvik, the leader of a campaign for the refugees which raised \$ 14 million from 4 million Norwegians



In Tapprik, Thailand, a young Cambodian woman sits beside her husband who is being fed intravenously because he is too weak to eat



Mrs. June Graber, an American volunteer, nurses a small, starving baby at the Sa Kaew refugee camp



Joan Beaz, who is raising money for Asian refugees, greets Senator Edward Kennedy and Chip Carter at a Washington reception for a relief organization



And they come by sea . . . an unconscious Vietnamese woman is carried aboard an American ship after drifting for 30 days without food or water

20 killed, 40 wounded

Opposition to Natusch grows amid reports of fierce fighting in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Elements of the Bolivian armed forces are threatening coup leader Col. Alberto Natusch for power amid signs that Natusch is having second thoughts about the military takeover he led last Thursday.

Heavy shooting broke out around the Presidential Palace early Sunday morning, and the Red Cross said at least 20 persons were killed and 40 wounded in clashes between army units loyal to Natusch, those opposing him, and civilian opponents of his government.

Armored cars and tanks from units backing Natusch returned to the streets late Saturday night on orders of Natusch's hand-picked military chief.

They opened fire on workers and students who had erected barricades about six blocks from the Presidential Palace, then took up positions around the palace in an apparent attempt to safeguard the four-day old military government.

Journalists and other civilians at the palace were told to leave just after midnight when reports began circulating that a column of tanks was heading for the government building in a bid to evict Natusch.

Some of the tanks surrounding the palace were dispatched to an area two kilometers north of the building where the column of tanks was reportedly stopped, and several minutes later artillery fire could be heard coming from that direction.

The fighting broke out soon after Natusch imposed martial law, censorship and a curfew in the capital at the end of a day which saw him come under pressure from various military and civilian factions to resign.

Military leaders pressing for his resignation proposed two sharply differing alternatives. Sources at the palace said a faction led by former dictator Gen. Hugo Banzer was pressing for the installation of a right-wing military government.

ary government in place of Natusch's self-proclaimed left-wing regime.

Another faction, led by deposed armed forces commander Gen. David Padilla, was seeking a return to civilian rule in Bolivia, which has seen over 200 coups in its 154 years of independence.

Padilla remained loyal to President Walter Guevara, installed by the Bolivian Congress in August as the nation's first civilian leader in more than a decade.

Guevara, overthrown in Thursday's coup, was reported in hiding and still insisting that his government was the only legal one in the country. He was issuing decrees in defiance of Natusch, including one calling on the Bolivian Congress to meet Monday.

In Washington, U.S. officials are waiting to see if Congress holds the meeting Monday before deciding what to do about the deteriorating situation in the Latin American state.

The United States has already suspended most of its economic aid and all of its military aid to Bolivia, and the State Department has said it deplores the "interruption of democracy in Bolivia."

In La Paz, Natusch is considering resigning, according to a source who met with Natusch Saturday.

Natusch spent almost Saturday meeting with military commanders, political advisers, cabinet ministers and friends.

The source, asking not to be named, said the meetings were the result of a crisis of confidence in which all major political parties, two ex-presidents, unions and students have rejected his government.



WAR VICTIMS: War refugees in a squalid camp outside Salisbury, capital of strife-torn Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The seven-year-old guerrilla war has resulted in thousands fleeing to the country's cities.

Rhodesia deadlock

Awaiting the Front's reply

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Despite appearances, the British-sponsored Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks have not been without progress.

It's been eight weeks of tense, and often bitter argument, culminating in a crisis over what happens to the warring armies during pre-independence elections and Britain's rejection of guerrilla demands for a United Nations peace-keeping force.

But concessions have been made by both the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and the beleaguered racial administration of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

And Britain, by offering to rule the Southern African territory directly, has let itself in for something so risky that, in the words of

one official, "it doesn't bear too much close contemplation — otherwise we might be the ones to talk out."

But if things look risky for Britain, they are positively fraught for the two parties, seeking power on a continent where constitutions are vulnerable and not many jobs going for opposition leaders.

The argument therefore boils down to the terms each side thinks will enable it to win the election.

The British insist their plan is probably the last hope to end a seven-year war inflicting misery on the country's 7 million blacks and 230,000 whites and threatening the entire region.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, conference chairman, has argued through hours of talks that the proposals give both sides a fair chance in a poll watched by Commonwealth observers and the press.

The plan calls for a governor to use the current police force to keep law and order during a two-month election campaign with both armies responsible for maintaining a ceasefire.

Muzorewa has accepted the plan, despite the huge concession of having to stand down and risk losing the poll to the Communist-backed Front.

Muzorewa, an American-educated Methodist bishop, says the war is getting worse and he needs an end to economic sanctions.

Carrington — who avoids the word ultimatum — "expects," and will demand an answer from the Front within days of the conference's entering its ninth week Monday.

If the Front says no, the talks will collapse, but the guerrillas can walk out only if they get the nod from their war-weary African backers, the five "Frontline" states.

Most of the frontliners want the Front to stay. This is particularly true of bankrupt Tanzania which needs millions of dollars of Western aid, and Zambia, needing southern supply through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Over NATO missiles

Soviets cautioned to cool rhetoric

BONN, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, reacting to a Soviet propaganda barrage aimed at blocking deployment of U.S. medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, appealed to the Communists Sunday not to worsen the East-West negotiating climate.

"We appeal to the East to take seriously our will to negotiate as we are taking seriously the announcement by General Secretary Brezhnev that he is willing to negotiate," Genscher said in a statement distributed by his Free Democratic Party.

Brezhnev announced during a speech in East Germany last month, that the Soviet Union will withdraw without precondition 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East German territory as a token of good will, but in the hope that NATO will refrain from modernizing its medium range missile potential.

Soviet officials have been quoted as saying the withdrawal has already begun. Genscher said NATO does not want superiority over the Warsaw Pact, but balance of power which he said was currently

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazim

The unimaginable disaster which befallen the people of Cambodia, the world watches horrified and feeling helpless, has covered up a disaster of much smaller scale in the Egyptian countryside, where a number of people have been killed, tens of thousands rendered homeless and almost the whole of sugar cane yield, the life blood of the labor of those areas, destroyed.

Nothing to compare to Cambodia, certainly. Aid to the people of Cambodia Kampuchea as it is sometimes called, has certainly to come first. The international community, the Arab countries included, are faced with the urgent task of saving a whole nation from extinction. People are demanding that an end be put to the political complications which have shackled the efforts of the international relief agencies.

But, of course, human suffering is quantifiable. And the Arabs specially faced with the task of helping the people of Egypt in their hour of need, here again, a political consideration appears to make the task less straightforward. The dilemma in this case is posed by the Arab boycott of the Egyptian government, and the way this can be decided the matter in favour of leaving the people to their own devices (which can be expected from the government there.)

The story which comes to mind, someone lecturing a drowning man, is not on his negligence or foolishness, lack of swimming skills. The man, man rightly, can only splutter back, "me first, then lecture to your heart's content." Similarly, an Egyptian peasant with home and crop destroyed, a look to his brother Arabs for help would be rightly disgusted if he received mere lectures on his government's misdeeds.

Some would argue that such aid as vate and public Arab purses may be might be appropriated by the government and used by it to further its own ends. Or, alternatively, that that government would dispense that aid as though came from the generosity of its own people.

But this misses the point, which is the fallacy of Egypt have to know the Arab people are with them in plight. If aid reaches them, well and good — even if their government demands gratitude for its largesse in return. I does not, then they will know that it is brothers in the Arab world have their heart, and that it is their plen Cairo who are trying to hide this fact.

No one in the Arab world suffers much, and as uncompromisingly for Arab cause than the Egyptian fallah. one gave so much love and blood Palestine as he has. It is simply unable that, for whatever reason, the Arab world is to do nothing now that he help.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awadi



WEDDING: A formal portrait taken at the wedding of Dwight D. Eisenhower to Mamie Doud in 1916. Mrs. Eisenhower, widow of the late U.S. president, died Thursday in Washington of heart failure at the age of 82.

'Patriot, devoted wife'

Mamie lauded at Kansas funeral

ABILENE, Kansas Nov. 4 (AP) — Mamie Doud Eisenhower was buried beside her beloved Ike Saturday in this small Kansas town where his long road to glory began.

Mrs. Eisenhower died Thursday in Washington of heart failure at the age of 82.

Her body was brought to a crypt in the Eisenhower Center's place of meditation where her husband, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States, was buried on April 6, 1969.

The service was attended by about 35 family friends and relatives. Among them were former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and his wife Pat, and daughter Julie Nixon Eisenhower. She is married to

Mamie Eisenhower's grandson, David. Also present was Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the only surviving Eisenhower brother.

The Rev. Robert Makaskill, pastor of the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania Presbyterian church which Mrs. Eisenhower had attended in recent years, described her in the private service as a woman of "simple, direct uncomplicated faith."

He said she was a patriot, a devoted wife and mother, a woman who had seen much history in her lifetime.

The minister quoted Ike as saying to his bride at their wedding on July 1, 1919: "It will be only once for you, I know, Mamie, so we'd better do it right." They were married nearly 53 years.

Ruling party split continues

Ohira, Fukuda fail to agree on choice of premier

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (R) — Efforts by Japan's ruling party to find a single candidate for prime minister failed Sunday after two hours of heated talks, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) negotiators said.

Leaders of the factions have agreed to meet again in a bid to head off a threatened breakup of the party that has governed Japan for 24 years.

Outgoing Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, chosen as an LDP candidate at a party caucus last Friday, told reporters Sunday things are moving toward an inevitable showdown.

"But efforts should be continued to the last moment to avert the breakup of the party,"

Asked if he would seek cooperation of opposition parties in the event of a run-off election, the 69-year-old prime minister said "that is not in my mind now."

Ohira's rival, former Premier Takeo Fukuda 74, said Saturday it was too late for talking.

Fukuda, who lost to Ohira in last December's LDP election, was also chosen as a candidate for prime minister in a separate caucus last Friday.

He is supported by the factions led by ex-



Takeo Fukuda, Premier Miki, former Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa.

They have been demanding that Ohira resign to take responsibility for the LDP's setback in the October 7 general election.

The party won 248 seats in the 511-seat lower house, one less than at dissolution. With recruitment of conservative indepen-

dents, the LDP now commands 257 seats.

Ohira, backed by the faction led by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, currently on trial for his alleged part in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal, says he feels responsibility but should not resign.

The pro-Ohira bloc claimed it had already won more than 130 supporters, exceeding a majority of the lower house LDP members.

The Fukuda camp was also confident their candidate would beat Ohira by a margin of three or four votes in the first ballot.

Each opposition party plans to field its chairman as a candidate for prime minister. If nobody gets a majority in the first ballot — as is likely to be the case — a run-off election will be held between the two biggest vote-getters.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party, with 106 seats, called on five other opposition parties, including the Communist and anti-Communists, to vote for its chairman, but the offer was rejected.

Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the right wing Democratic Socialist Party, implied Saturday that his party might join a coalition government if the LDP formally broke up.

Upset over Baker

Bush takes Maine test vote

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 4 (AP) — George Bush, former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, won a non-binding Republican Party presidential preference poll Saturday, edging out Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker for an upset victory.

Bush got 34.8 per cent of the vote cast by 1,340 representatives at the state of Maine's Republican Party convention to 33.3 per cent for Baker.

Obviously shocked at his 40-vote loss, Baker, the Senate Minority Leader, nevertheless predicted he eventually will pull into the lead.

Baker had been expected to win the preference ballot handily on the strength of the vigorous and personal lobbying support he got from Maine's popular Republican Sen. William S. Cohen.

Baker, who formally announced his candidacy on Thursday, had brought along a plane load of reporters for the convention.

He had just finished a two-day campaign swing to Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine. At each stop, with the exception of heavily Democratic Boston, Baker was mobbed by groups of enthusiastic supporters.

Baker was counting on the psychological momentum of a victory to give his budding campaign financial and more national support.

Bush and Baker are both middle-of-the-road Republicans with similar positions on many issues, including their opposition to the SALT II treaty with Russia to limit strategic weapons.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally finished third with 17.6 per cent of the vote, while Ronald Reagan, considered the national front-runner for the nomination and the only major candidate who did not appear at the all-day session, finished fourth with 7.3 per cent.

Although Saturday's vote was not binding,



George Bush

Republican officials characterized it as a fairly accurate "barometer" of current feeling in the state.

The state's Republicans will choose 21 delegates to the 1980 Republican National Convention at a convention in April.

In another development which may have political implications, President Jimmy Carter's domestic affairs adviser, Stuart Eizenstat, told Jewish labor leaders Saturday that the Carter administration will begin a program next year to provide financial support for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel.

Eizenstat, addressing 500 trade unionists at the National Committee for Labor-Israel luncheon at the New York Hilton, mentioned the plan to illustrate the administration's commitment to human rights, but it could also help Carter with Jewish voters angered by his Middle East policies.

"We are working on the details," the Carter adviser later said, adding that the plan is expected to be announced in January.

The aid is an extension of a current \$20 million dollar program which helps resettle Soviet Jews in this country, he said.

The current one-year-old plan provides \$1,000 dollars to each emigrating family on a matching basis with local groups, according to Eizenstat.

The new program will be administered by either the State Department or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and grew out of the increasing financial burden emigrating Soviet Jews are imposing on Israel, he said.

"We can't provide them anything near as much as we provide them here," Eizenstat said, adding that specific details on funding had not been decided.

In Bangladesh

Scores missing in river collision

DACCA, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — A cargo ship slammed into a crowded river launch carrying Muslims to a celebration and hundreds of people were feared drowned, the government-owned Bangladesh Times reported Sunday.

It said the accident occurred Friday night on a river near Khulna, 128 kilometers southwest of Dhacca.

Twelve bodies were reported recovered but hundreds of people were missing.

In the United States, the Coast Guard ceased active sea and air rescue operations Saturday for 27 crewmen missing from the tanker *Burmah Agate* which was still burning

and pouring oil into the water near the entrance to the Galveston Ship Channel.

The ship, a 772-foot Liberian tanker carrying 400,000 barrels of crude oil and another Liberian vessel, *Mimosa*, collided in the pre-dawn hours Thursday.

Meanwhile, all 25 Indonesian and Hong Kong crew from the Panamanian freighter *Hoi On* have been rescued from rafts in the South China Sea after the sank, the owner's Hong Kong agents said Sunday.

A government spokesman said the 1,997-ton vessel sank after sending out a distress call from a position about 300 miles southwest of Hong Kong.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

threatened by Soviet SS-20 missiles in West.

"We appeal to the East not to worsen negotiating climate by threats and to make untrustworthy the Brezhnev sp Genscher said.

He cautioned that threats and propaganda will, however, not keep NATO from everything the Western Alliance necessary for its security.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the will launch a major arms limitation and next month.

NATO will spell out in detail proposals limiting on both sides the level of long tactical nuclear weapons, the officials said.

The offer to Moscow would be part package which would also include an expected decision to modernize its long deploying 572 U.S. Pershing-2 or cruise missiles in five European countries.

Officials in Washington were cautiously optimistic that the decision to modernize would be made by NATO foreign defense ministers in Brussels Dec. 12.

"We are on a very solid track toward positive decision," a high ranking official a party of reporters.